FRIDAY JUNE 2, 1837.

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WISSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. distract of the Thirty Eighth Annual Report, pre-sented May 30th, 1837.

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.]

The present circumstances of our country, he present circumstances of our country, one of their aspects, are not only trying, appalling. The universal shock given to be confidence, by influences that he beyond control, necessarily involves all our charies institutions, to some extent, in embarrassit. It is hardly possible that their funds all not be seriously affected, and their pross in the work of Ziou's enlargement regiod. Still, their cause is so clearly the coff od, and the everlasting arms are so ently underneath them, that they may not to discouragement. discouragement.

VILIARIES.-We are not able to report edings of auxiliary societies in de-ant of official documents. There is vant of official documents. to doubt, however, that they keep steadily fixed on the great object be-and give to it their very cordial sup-

cey.-The Secretary has devoted as eation to the concerns of the Society, red health, and the paramount claims toral charge would allow. But little accomplished, however, or even atapared with what the exigencies of ave demanded. We are happy to that the prospect is now fair, of securing ervices of a beloved brother in this de-nent, who is believed to be entitled to the fidence of the Christian community. APPROPRIATIONS .- These have been made yenty churches; a few of which have for aid the past year for the first time.

REVIVALS .- Fourteen of these churches have gared with tokens of God's special pre-Few, indeed, have been left quite like ountains of Gilboa. Yet the extensive owerful revivals of other years have not ujoyed, by this class of churches more those that are strong in numbers and

PENDANCE OF THE FEEBLE CHURCHES been denied the labors of the ministry; wn resources had not been drawn forth; rs and thanksgivings had been but uttered, if not altogether foreborne; their and love had languished; their hopes and dations had yielded to apprehension or ir, and they had still sat upon the ground, in sackcloth. But now, they rejoice e hundreds converted, and other hun-PROTECTIONS IN THE SETTLED MINISTRY .-

settlement and dismission of pastors are events of so common occurrence that as ers of information, we deem them scarcely of notice; though for their momentous on the interests of Zion, they deserve egistered as matters of lamentation.), when, shall the good old way of our e sought, and found, and followed on ect? Then will the stones of the sanco more be poured out in the top of every nor the precious sons of Zion be es-as earthen pitchers, the work of the fthe potter, always ready to be shivered. s of the Missionaries.—Though as of the Missionaries.—Though ay not be more abundant than those of ethren around them, yet they are per-amid greater discouragements. Beamid greater discouragements. Belectures during the week, the missiona-have commonly in charge the Sabbath of and Bible Class; also the common schools in their bounds; and the cause of tempe-

health and in sickness; their attentions bereaved and anxious enquirer, give ill and salutary occupation. BATH SCHOOLS, &c .- Almost every re arrants us in saying, that they have ed during the past year, beyond any one; a fact, resulting clearly from the us and unwearied efforts of the Sabbath

and morality; their visitations of fam

ol Union and its indefatigable agent. EMPERANCE .- Much activity and zeal are intained in support of this great cause, either retrograding nor standing still in feelile congregations, but surely, though why advancing. In many cases, the old has been abandoned as insufficient; and alge of abstinence from all that can in-

intelligent scholars, to lead to study and give exercise to thought. Says a superintendent, it supplies a deficiency I have long felt; it is adapted to all ages, and it compels the teachers of the regard Missionary; to encourage the young that after ministerial usefulness; to gladiate heart of the tract agent, and send the to the millions perishing the state of t heart of the tract agent, and send the the millions perishing for the lack of dge. It is a refreshment to their spirits. CHES RELIEVED .- Haverhill West. dow East, Norton, Sharon and Temfor change of circumstances shall it their expectations. They have re-

become henceforward the benefactors.

ad of the beneficiaries of Home Alissions E SECRETARYSHIP.—The resignation of at length been accepted, and his suc nagnify this office. The Secretary of ety goes into our feeble churches as sentative; explaining to them the in-influence of them the in-of your charity; urging upon them mo-diligence, economy and liberality; as-them in their difficulties; pointing out remedies for existing evils; encoura-tum when ready to despond; aiding their or which is untable religious teachers, and to all their complaints, with the paall their complaints, with the patenderness of a father. He go the more able churches, to spread be-o the wants and woes of the destitute, lead the cause of all Zion's desolations the land. And he ought to meet a welcome, in every social circle, and sanctuary where God may call him to the object of the Society. Otherwise, it must faint, and all his efforts prove And never can the object we air And never can the object agency of a side of the efficient agency of tirely devoted to its duties, and sustain-the cordial co-operation of his brethren TMATIC CHARITY.—Every ministerial tion or church conference in the State, early every church, is in some way an cy to the Society. Still, there is wantformity of operation, and that sysrrangement, in many of our auxilia-tare indispensable to complete suc-ere the month, and even the day of

the month, and even the day of signated by each church when its

s shall be made to Home Mission

which its annual collections for the ob-any form, shall be paid in, the evils

assistance of the general agent, or of a temporary agent ought not to be relied upon, exclusively, in taking up the collections; the pastors thems-lves by a few words of instruction and encouragement will prove at once, the most acceptable and productive agents that can be employed, in their respective congregations.

RETROSPECT.—Ten years have elapsed since the Massachusetts Missionary Society became auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society. And the Lord has uniformly prospered its way. No fair claim of a single feeble church in Massachusetts has been set aside. Every amilication for aid, properly systemed. Every application for aid, properly sustained, has been promptly answered. Many new churches have been formed amid regions of morchurches have been formed and dreggins of mor-al desolation; many old and decaying ones have been revived; many pastors have been established; and many sauctuaries have been erected; revivals have occurred, in which thou-sands have been added to the churches; crime has been prevented, vice restrained, intelled has been prevented, vice restrained, intellec-tual improvement promoted, and the moral character of an hundred little communities pu-rified and elevated. And, an equal amount of pecuniary aid has been furnished to relieve the spiritual destitutions of the south and west. And how many fainting disciples have been strengthened; how many backsliders recovered; how many impenitent sinners converted; and how many more preserved from flagitious wickedness there, eternity only will disclose. A H M S — Its mottois Character in the light

A. H. M. S.—Its motto is, Christ the light of the world and the life of men. It aims to plant the cross at so many points, that every eye shall see it, that every knee shall have the reversion see it, that every knee shall have the privilege of bending before it, and that every heart and voice may be attuned to the song, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain." Thousands and tens of thousands have already yielded joyfully to the influences it has sent abroad over the land. And there is scarcely a desolu-tion so drear, that its missionaries have not traversed it, nor a destitute disciple so obscure, traversed it, nor a destitute disciple so obscure, that they have not found him, and conveyed instruction and consolation to his heart. Its object, its means and its spirit are all heavenly, and demand for it the confidence and the con-tributions, of all who pray for the world's conversion. If any thing can preserve our politiversion. If any thing can preserve our points cal union, and perpetuate its blessings to dis-tant posterity; if any thing can save us from the terrors of anarchy, civil war and bloody despotism; if any thing can bind together our extended country by cords which foreign interference shall never break; if any thing can elevate us to that unenvied but enviable pre-eminence among the nations, which results from a firm adherence to principles of peace and order, justice and equity in all our public and private relations; and, if any thing can eman-cipate the slave, and raise him to the dignity of man, and give to the whole body of our citizens, just views of moral obligation, it is the gospel of Christ, carried by living men, in the spirit of the ever living Saviour into every nook and corner of the land, where our fellow citizens are found. And this is the simple ob-ject of the A. H. M. S. It is our own object, ment there is no effort nor sa crifice that may not judiciously be made, nay, that is not demanded, by every principle of interest, patriotism and religion.

MASSACHUSETTS S. SCHOOL SOCIETY. Abstract of the Fifth Annual Report, May, 1837.

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.]

After mentioning the death of Hon. WM. REED, President of the Society, and paying a very respectful tribute to his memory, as a " Friend of the young," the Report proceeds to state,

1. OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR. 1. OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Thirty-five new works, amounting to 70,250
volumes and 6,912,000 pages, and thirty-one
new editions of works formerly published, have
been issued since the last annual meeting. The
whole number of volumes printed the past year, including the new editions, is, 109,250, making an aggregate, including the Visiter and cards, of about 12,800,060 pages. Visiter.—The number of subscribers to the

Sabbath School Visiter, which has been steadi-ly increasing from year to year, is now nearly

Question Books .- The Question Book or Romans, published last spring, has already reached the 6th edition; about 12,000 copies have been sold; 47 schools report its introduc-tion as a text hook. Its thoroughness, in some instances, has been urged as an objection; bu this, the Board has regarded as one of its chief excellences. Such a book is demanded to mee the growing capacities of the older and more intelligent scholars, to lead to study and give

ath Schools."

An intelligent youth of eleven, was asked if
he did not find the book too difficult? She relied, "That she had yet found no question which she had not been able to answer.

Newcomb's First Question Book, which was ablished in April last, to meet the wants of ch schools and classes as are yet unable to e the Questions on Romans, has reached the 3d edition, and about 5,000 copies have been

Catechism .- It appears, from the reports of several schools, that they have introduced the "exercises on the shorter catechism," as published by the Society, for a text book. Says one report, "We hail, with joy, the introduction of the catechism into our schools, and cannot but hope, that, through its instrumentality, our children and youth will become more thoroughly instructed in the good truths so dear to the hearts of our Puritan fathers "Says the report of the Essex North Sabbath School Society. "The aged portion of our community. never consented to banish the old catechism. It is generally admitted that much has been lost, in point of doctrinal instruction, during its exile. If so, we hope its captivity has come to

Depository .- The business and usefulness of the Depository are still continuing to increase.

II. Topics suggested and illustrated by THE REPORTS FROM AUXILIARIES AND SCHOOLS. Duties of the Church .- There is no way in which a church can more strongly commend the Sabbath School to the young, than by en-gaging themselves in the social study of the Scriptures; and they can in no way better cul-tivate their own Christian graces. The familiar and social study of those pure and sub-lime thoughts of God, and a free interchange of thought and feeling respecting them, will en-noble and purify the whole inner man. Under noble and purity the whole inner man. Under the combined research of a whole circle of Christians, longing and laboring, too, for clear-er views of truth, the Scriptures will be open-ed; gems of unsurpassed beauty and richness will be discovered.

will be discovered; yea, " A glory will gild the sacred page, Mutual sympathy and interest will be excited.

808TON ANNIVERSARIES. now felt, would be nearly remedied. But the | All that cold and cruel distance too often ex- | and the gestures of his little hands, to give im- | drinking a drop of liquor." His opinion is, isting among the members of Christ's family, will be annihilated. Heart will warm heart, till, by their mutual warmth, they melt, and flow out and mingle into one. O what does

Parents - Sabbath Schools should hold the Parents.—Subath Senools should note the same relation to the parent that they should to the pastor; the place of an auxiliary and never the place of a substitute, except where parent or pastor is wanting. As an auxiliary it should be hailed as heaven's own gift, kindly bestowore named as heaven's own gift, kindly bestow-ed, to aid and encourage the parent, but not to lessen, one jot or tittle, the responsibleness that presses down upon a father's and a mother's heart. Yet, from one report it appears, that presses down upon a father's and a mother's heart. Yet, from one report it appears, that most of the parents have so far transferred their own responsibility to the teachers, that many of their children, even the older ones, were found, on an examination by the superintendent, profoundly ignorantly of the decalogue and the very elements of Christian knowledge. "I wonder," said a little child under serious impressions, whose mother was then dead, "I wonder my mama did not say something to me about the Saviour and about prayer."

During the past year there have been collected some interesting statistics respecting the families of orthodox congregational ministers and deacons; so far as the investigation has een carried, the results are as follows.

In 25 Camilies of ministers there are 117 chil-dren over 15 years of age. Of these, 91 are professors of religion; 13 in the ministry or preparing, and two only are dissipated. In eight of these families all the children over 15, 44 in number,) are hopefully pious; and in 13 others, half or more, 39 in number, are pious. In 168 families of ministers and deacons, here are 521 children over 15, of whom 364 are hopefully pious, 30 in the ministry or pre-paring for it, and eight only are dissipated. In five families, (two ministers and three deacons) embracing 54 children over 15, all but one are ous, and four of them are deacons and nine inisters. In one town there are six deacons Of their 33 children 29 are pious, and most of their grand children are walking in the good

eir fathers. Do these FACTS speak the truth? If so, wa

Do these facts speak the truth? If so, was there ever a saying more unjust and false, than the one often repeated, that this class of children are verse than other children?

Teachers.—There is no one thing more inauspicious, in the present state of Sabbath Schools than the increasing practice, in many schools, of neglecting a preparation of the lesson. This evil, it is believed, is frequently induced by the example of teachers; and by their approaches it must be reproduced. son. This evil, it is believed, is frequency maded by the example of teachers; and by their example it must be remedied. A very influential and intelligent member of the church in ——, consented to become the teacher of a lass of young ladies in the Sabbath School. He made no preparation to meet his class, and frequently was even obliged, after the school was opened, to go to some other teacher, to in-quire where the lesson was! His class dragged ut, for some months, a sickly and wasting ex-stence, and died for want of sustenance.

istence, and died for want of sustenance.

The teacher's meeting for mutual counsel, improvement and prayer, and the concert, are held in many schools with very great interest and profit. Says one pastor, "The concert is one of our most thrilling, and overflowing meetings, and most favored of heaven. It is the means of bringing out parents and others who seldom or never attend church on the Sabath. We regard it as having a post impor-We regard it as having a most important bearing on the interests and prosperity of our school, and as standing at the head of many and sacred influences which, like leaven, are diffusing a healthful energy through our com-

Many of the reports from the various schools flord delightful evidence that there are teachers in not a few of these schools, who are faithful and devoted, and who labor not in vain.

A scholar, at her examination for admission to the church, said to the committee, "Afor I had been awakened by the [r. aching of he gospel, and had felt much auxiety about ny soul, I fear I should have gone back to the my soul, I fear I should have gone back to the world, but for the faith/ulness of my leacher."

In one school, there have been, during the past year, fifteen hopeful conversions in three classes, and at least one in every other class, excepting those of small children. In another all the members of three classes, excepting one, have become hopefully pious within a few months. In another, one whole class, containing seven members, have been i orn again the past year. In another, there have been 13 or 14 hopeful conversions in one female adult class of 30, within the last three months. A few weeks since all the members of that class, who were not pious before, were indulging hope.

Infant Classes .- The following intelligent naswers, from a little boy, about four years of age, should encourage those who are laboring for the benefit of little children. After the Secretary had addressed the Sabbath School in -, his attention was arrested by an infant lass of about 30 small boys. One intelligent. class of about 30 small boys. One intelligent, bright-eved boy was standing up by his teacher, and listening with the utmost attention and interest to every word as it dropt from her lips. He approached the class and said to the children, "Supposing there were a stain on your faces, in what way could you find it out?" The bright-eyed boy answered, in a moment, "by looking in the looking glass." They were they talk they beginned the state of th "by looking in the looking glass." They were then told that there were many stains on their hearts, and that they could see them by looking into the mirror of God's law, the ten commandments. Every sin made a stain on their hearts. Some of the ways in which they sin were mentioned, and after "Thou shalt not kill," and some of the other commands were repeated, they were asked if they had not broken every one of them? The little boy answered, "No Sir." "Haven't you?" "No Sir. I NEVER KILLED!" said he, and his lip Sir, I SEVER KILLED!" said he, and his lin Sir, I SEVER KILLED!" said he, and his lip quivered and his eyes filled with tears, as though he were grieved that any one should think such a thing of him. "But what have you done which the Bible says makes you n MERDERER!"
His countenance fell, and his features all relaxed, while, with a frankness and a tone of penitence which cannot be forgotten, he answered, "I STRIKE." "He that hateth his brothers is a marglerer."

After some further conversation, the children After some further conversation, the children edge asked, "Why it was best to become Christians while young?" The countenance of the little boy again kindled with intelligence, and, with the greatest earnestness in his looks

the church need so much as this familiar intercourse; this mutual bond of sympathy and love; this mingling of heart with heart? What a moral power over their impenitent neighbors and friends, would such a state of things give the church. How would such a united, sympathising brotherhood of Christians, all actively engaged in searching the Scriptures, silence the gainsayer, and bring all to "gaze and admire," though in heart they might "hate the change."

Thirty-six schools report 2,821 scholars over 14 years of age and 111 schools, 5,979 over 15 years of age. In 147 schools, there are 30,535 scholars, of whom 8,800 are adults. Yet many of the reports complain that the churches, as a hody, manifest but little interest in Sabbath Schools. public profession or become hopefully during the year. Out of 408 of these selwith 46 schools, 270 were bantized connected with 46 schools, 270 were baptized in infancy, showing that, at least, one of their pareals was professedly pious; of 249 of these scholars in 33 schools, 207 were baptized in infancy; and of 32 of these scholars who have become pious in 11 schools, all were baptized in infancy. One hundred and sixty schools are reported as continuing through the winter, and many others are known to be continued which have not reported on the subject; 95 hold teachers' meetings. 110 take collections for hold teachers' meetings, 110 take collections for benevolent objects, and 135 observe the Sabbath School Concert. Sixty-nine schools re-port 86 Juvenile Benevolent Societies, and sev-en report Temperance Societies.

> BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Abstract of the Ninth Annual Report. May, 1837.

(Prepared for the Boston Recorder

Among the topics worthy of notice is first, Religious Instruction .- The gospel continue to be preached at the Mariner's church. The number of seamen who attend this meeting is increasing. In no previous year has there been a more fixedness of attention to the reached word. Meetings designed for sen-nen have been held at different places nearly very evening during the year. In these meet-ness pious seamen take an active part. They preached word. xhort and pray. Many have inquired what hey must do to be saved. In one meeting aty scamen expressed anxiety for the salva-of their souls. Some of these have enter-ed hope that they have been born of God; thers have gone to sea in an interesting state f mind. Seventeen have been added to the Mariner's church since the presentation of the last report. Others are propounded for admis-

The monthly concert of prayer for seamen is

The Sabbath School connected with the Mariner's church continues to prosper. The school numbers 180 scholars. Besides these, seamen attend each Sabbath. Thirty seamen have been present at one time. During the seriod of nine months there has been in one lass more than one hundred different sailors, belonging to or having come from eight king-loms of Europe; two of the British provinces, eight of the States, from more than thirty dif-crent towns and sailing in as many vessels. These individuals have been present from one to ten Sabbaths each, though few more than live. They have varied from 20 to 60 years of age. Several in this school entertain a base of age. Several in this school entertain a hope that during the year they have become Chri-

The children of this school have been gathd by personal effort.

Depository and Registry.—It has been open as usual. Multitudes of seamen continue to find their way to it. There have been distributed during the year, 599 bibles, 105 testa-ments, several hundred thousand pages of tracts, 15,000 Sallor's Temperance Almanacs, and a large quantity of religious pamphlets and news

supers.

Library.—Nearly all the books from the Scamen's Loan Library" are now on the vaters. Facts are continually coming to the moviledge of the agent of the utility of these nocks. They have been blessed of God to the

Temperance.—The "Windward Ancho Temperance Society," which recognises in it remperance Society," which recognises in its pledge total abstinence from the use of all in-loxicating liquors, has been formed. Sixty seamen joined it the first week of its organization. It numbers now about one hundred and fifty. The old "Marine Temperance Society" still receives signatures; but the first rate seamen sign the pledge of the "Windward Anchor Society."

" Sailor's Home."-This establishment has

heren in operation one year. It was opened the fast of last June. It has been under the in-spection of the Directors and that of their associates, the Directresses of the Boston Female Scamen's Friend Society. The ladies have the particular supervision of the internal concerns of the house, while the gentlemen have assumed the responsibility of purchasing the house and at-tending to its expenditures. The amount of receipts from the boarders has not been equal to the expenditures by some hundred dollars. The cause of this has been beyond control. Articles of household consumption have since the house was opened, been rising, while the price of board has remained the same. The house is now established, provisions are falling, the price of board will remain the same. The Directors are therefore confident that as it reresponsibility of purchasing the house and at tors are therefore confident that as it regards its pecuniary affairs, we are entering a brighter year. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a brighter year. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have de-voted themselves to the great object for which they were engaged with a zeal and energy they were engaged with a zeat and energy worthy of all praise. They have toiled, while they have received only food and raiment for themselves and their children. The Directors, however, are happy to be able to report that during the first year of the establishment of the Sailor's Home, 400 Scamen have found there the Sailor's Home, 490 Scamen have found there a peaceful and quiet residence; of these 23 were shipwrecked mariners and 56 are officers of vessels, more than one half of whom were elevated to their station after they became residents in this establishment. Hundreds of dollars have been saved for the sailor and his family. Many reformations from almost hopeless intemperance have been accomplished. Some of these men have since been elevated to officers of men have since been elevated to officers of vessels, and restored to their friends reget ted. The Windward Anchor Temperance ciety was formed at the suggestion of seamen at the Home, nor has its influence been less salutary abroad. In this respect it has accom-plished more than was anticipated. Seven who have gone out from the Home have ex-erted no inconsiderable influence on commerce Letters from ship masters, who have taken

crews from this establishment give a most de-

cided testimony in their favor.
Capt. Hunt, of the Packet ship Switzerland.

pressive clear to this little hands, to give impressive clear to the theorem of the clear to the theorem of the clear the clea

hives;" other snip mates give the same testimony.

Seamen's Savings Bank.—This institution has already imparted rich blessings to the mariner and his family. The sailor is losing his prejudices against it, and of consequence the landlord loses his hold on the sailor's purse.

State of the Treasury.—The society is in debt several thousand dollars. Our receipts,

have hardly equalled our expenses.

Conclusion.—The Directors are happy to know that the Boston Port Society are giving them "a helping hand" in the establishment of a Mariner's Home. May its usefulness

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. Abstract of the Twelfth Annual Report. May, 1837.

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.]

The Report notices, in the introduction, the death of the 2 Vice President, the Hon. Wm. Reed and the death of one of the most highly esteemed and useful corresponding members, Dr. Thomas G. Lee, late Superintendant of the McLean Asylum, who has scarcely left a more lovely image of his Lord and Master among his fellow men.

The arrangement of the Report is under the

ollowing heads. ms for poor lunaties.

3. County Prisons and Houses of Correc-

4. Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents and the Farm School.

5. Imprisonment for debt. 6. Capital Punishment.

6. Capital Punishment. The asylum for poor lunatics in Maine, is in progress. An addition of four acres has been purebased to improve the location, which now consists of seventy four acres, on the banks of the Kennebeck, in Augusta. The earth has been excavated, and the foundation laid upon arock; the shors are built the materials in a rock; the shops are built, the materials in part collected; and the walls of granite will part confecter; and the wans of grante win probably be completed the present season; but it is not expected, that the building will be ready to be occupied till the autumn of 1838. The Asylum for poor lumatics, in New Hamp-shire, is not yet provided for by law; although

all the principal towns east nearly an unani-mous vote in its favor, and an interest has been awakened, which probably will never sleep till the object is accomplished. One of the mem-bers of the last Legislature proposed in his place, that the Judiciary Committee be instruct ed to inquire into the expediency of confining the insane in the State Prison. A few such friends might decide the question. The Asylum for poor and other lunatics in

the monthly concert of prayer of each still held every third Monday evening of each month.

The Asylum for player and account the Sylum for player and account the still held every third Monday evening of each 1836, under the care of Dr. William H. Rock-1836, under the care of Dr. William H. Rock-well, a skilful physician and an exen, despective, highly recommended by Dr. Lee, as qualified in an eminent degree by his experience in the Connectical Ketreat to fill the station. Twenty five patients have already been received; six heve left and 19 remain; the location proves very favorable; the land is fertile and beautiful; farming and gardening are delightful to the patients; religious worship has been introduced with the kappiest results; the state has appropriated another \$2000 for the Institution;

be Institution; In the McLean Asylum at Charlestown, the lace of our friend Dr. Lee, has been supplied y the appointment of Dr. Luther V. Bell, who by the appointment of Dr. Lather V. Ben, who pursues the same system of medical and moral treatment, with the same happy results. The shop, the garden and the field furnish occupation for the men; six additional acres of ground have been purchased by the Trustees at an expense of \$1000 an acre; so great is the value attached to labor as a means of cure. A new building for the accommodation of about fifty more female patients has been erected and will oon be finished at an expense of about \$40,000. from the funds of the Institution; the oval room, a spacious and beautiful apartment in the centre building is used as a chapel; the law of love here cherished appears to reign towards the patients in all the apartments; the cures in recent cases are about ninety per cent; the gratitude of the restored is alone suffi-

For the State Asylum at Worcester, the Le gislature appropriated at the last session \$7000 for a farm; \$5000 for a chapel; and \$10,000 to finish the north wing. The South wing is finished and occupied. The north wing is erected and will be finished in a few weeks. The institution which now contains about 160

In ensuration which now contains about 160 patients will then accommodate 200.

In favor of an asylum for poor lunatics in the city of Boston, the Mayor speaks decidedly in his inaugural address; a committee of the city government has reported in its favor; favorable government mas reported in its tavor; tavorable action has been hat on this Report, in the Board of Aldermen; a beautiful plan of build-ing has been submitted; and the subject is now before the city Council for final action.

An asylum for poor lunatics seems not yet to get a foot hold in Rhode Island. But this is

to reason for discouragement.

In favor of an asylum for poor lunatics in Connecticut, the Trustees of the Retreat at Hartford, have submitted a memorial to the Le-gislature now in session; this memorial has been referred to a committee of one from each coun-ty; a circular letter has been prepared and sent to all parts of the State to procure infor-mation concerning the number and condition of the insane. The substance of the memorial, the action of the committee and the results of the investigation will be presented in this Re-

The Asylum for poor lunatics on Blackwells Island, for the benefit of the insane poor of the city of New York, has been delayed by politically the city of New York, has been delayed by politically the city of New York, has been delayed by politically the city of th cal changes. The changes are now favorable to the progress of the work and a letter just received gives assurance that the work will in proceed. It has not been wholly sus-The State Asylum for poor lunatics in New

The State Asytum for poor manties in Sew York, has had a change made in its location by the Legislature, from West Troy to some place in the State, more central, and West of the country of Albany. A Physician recently from the West, speaks of the location now confrom the West, speaks of the location now con-templated as being near Utien, in the direction of New Hartford, and about one and an half miles from the former place.

A letter from the late governor of New Jer-sy, dated May 13, says, "It was my intention

to have brought the subject, i. & of an Asylum for poor lunatics, prominently before the Le-gislature and the community, by message: but a sudden and severe attack of illness disabled me from preparing a message last full and in-duced me to relinquish the office of chief magis-trate. Of course I can give no aid in that ca-pacity. In any other, I shall be happy to coperate with the friends of huma ubject which has been too long neglected.

Asylum for poor lunaties in Washington C.—The Board of Health of the city of Washington, prepared a memorial on subject, and appointed a committee of p

Whole No. 1117.

cians to obtain the assistance of the Medical Society, in bringing it before Congress, at the last session, and although the final action of Congress was not secured in its favor, it is consolatory to know that almost all similar move-ments have in due time, resulted favorably. There are those concerned in it, who know the value of perseverance.

Asylum for poor lunatics in Ohio.—The first Report of the Directors, shewing the progress which has been made preparatory to the erec-tion of this Institution, has been submitted to tion of this Institution, his been submitted to the Legislature, by which it appears that the summer of 1836 was occupied in clearing the land; in making brick upon the premises by the employment of a number of the convicts from the New Penitentiary; and in collecting lumber preparatory to the building operations of the summer of 1837, when it is expected the building will be so far advanced, as to allow of its being occupied in the spring of 1838.

Asylum for poor lunaties in Upper Canada, Through our attentive correspondent in To-onto, we have received letters and documents revince. The Lieut, Governor brought it Province. The Lieut, Governor brought it before Parliament in the following language: "Having been made aware that cases of neg-lected misery and distress have long existed within the Province, from the want of some place of public refuge for those of our fellow reatures to whom in his providence, the Almi. hty, by depriving them of reason, has given peculiar claims upon our care, I feel satisfied that the necessity of establishing a Provincial Asylum for lunatics need only be suggested, to

receive your benevolent consideration."

The Legi-lative Council and the Assembly both rephed in language of similar encouragement to the object; but the session passed away without decisive action.

A ylum for poor lunaties in New Brunswick.

Our esteemed correspondent, Dr. Thomas
Paddock, of St. Johns, one of the Commissioners appointed by government to examine and report on this subject, writes under date, April 20, 1837: "I take pleasure in forwarding to you the accompanying Report, which was laid before our Legislature at its last session. I regret to say that the further consideration of the subject was by that body postponed until its next se-sion, and the committee invited, at the request of the Governor, to extend their inqui-

The report accompanying this letter from The report accompanying this letter from Dr. Paddock is a paniphlet of 56 pages octavo. It contains a list of works on Insane Asylums received by the Commissioners; an estimate of the number of lunatics in New Brunswick; an account of a Temporary Asylum for such in St. Johns; the views of the Commissioners in St. Johns; the views of the Commissioners in regard to a suitable location of the general Asylum for the Provinct; a plan of building, and estimated expense of the same; advantages of commencing on a large scale; probable ex-pense of sustaining the establishment; the benefits of an usement, labor and religious wor-ship in a well conducted asylum; and the ne-cessity of removing patients from home to such an institution while the disease is yet recent. The Report is a very valuable document.

2. STATE PRISONS .- Provision has not yet been made for the erection of a new Penitenti-ary in Maine; although the Governor says in his last message it has cost the state, on an average for ten years, not less than two dollars per week, above all their earnings to support each convict in the old Prison; and the whole each convict in the old Prison; and the whole amount expended for the establishment above all earnings from the beginning, has been 123,489,12.
The affairs of the State Prison in N. Hamp-

shire appear to be in an unsetlled and unsati The Prison at Charlestown, Ms. was proba-

bly never in a more flourishing conditio number of prisoners is rather diminishing than increasing, at the same time the number dis-charged by pardon is diminishing. The num-ber committed to Prison in 1834 was 119; in 1835, 116; in 1836, 97. The health is improv-ing. Of 279 last year, only four died, or 1 in cumber of prisoners is rather diminishing th 69, while the average number of deaths has been I in 56. The recommitments are dimin-ishing. Last year they were seven; while the average number of recommitments for 17 years has been sixteen. The earnings above all ex-

has been sixteen. The carmings above all expenses hast year were \$15,428,25.

At the State Prison in Connecticut there were nine less committed last year than the average number from its first establishment. Out of 204 prisoners only one died. The average number of deaths from 134 prisoners for nine years, has been only three. The recommittals years, has been only three. The recommittals last year were less than the average for several years. The earnings above all expenses last year, were \$7,433,91. The total amount of earnings above all expenses for 9.1-2 years, from the commencement, \$51,333,63. The total amount of expenses of the old Prison 9.1-2 years, \$6,500,00, making π difference to the State of 131,833,63. The number of females to much diminished, that the Warden said he had rather have none. May he have his At the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. the

number of prisoners has been gradually dimin-ishing, from 980 in 1831, to 726 in 1837. At the former period the Prison was enlarged to contain 1000, in expectation, as it was then said by the Inspectors, that there would soon be 1200. The number of deaths last year out of an average of 761 was 11, or 1 in 69. The carnings of 761 prisoners above all expenses, \$22,473.81, besides the sum of \$7,556,40, expended for transportation of convicts, building materials, and the support of female convicts at Bellevue; making an income to the State from this Prison alone in one year of \$30,030,21. This Institution is now building from its own This institution is now building from its own resources a new Penitentiary for female convicts. And it has on hand \$27,464,55 in cash. This is surely a good result of industry, good order and economical living among had men, his is surely a good result of industry, good ader and economical living among had men, these hard times.

At the Prison in Anburn, the number of pris-

At the Prison in Anhurn, the number of prisoners and the number committed from year to year is diminishing. At the same time the number discharged by pardon is diminishing. The precommittals are also diminishing. The bill of mortality last year has been three percent; while for many years previous it has been less than two per cent. The carnings above expenses, were \$2,415,60; besides about \$2000 expended for representation of continue. \$7000 expended for transportation of convicts from the County Jails to the State Prison. At both the Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons, un-successful efforts, have been made to introduce the culture of silk. It is much better business the culture of silk. It is much better business for large families of poor children than for able bodied convicts. Nothing has been done towards the building of a new Penitentiary for females at Auburn, as authorized by law; although arrangements have been made in the present building greatly to improve their condition. The number of this class is diminishing

[Further abstract, containing a view of the comparative merits of the Auburn and Pennsylvania systems, &c. next week.]

Receipts of the Society, \$3,078,81, for the year ending May 27, 1837. Expenditures, \$2,801,97. Cash to Balance, 276,84.

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a very pleasant toned Organ, or small Church, considered as its size; set in a rich mahega eti Mason, or of Mr. Cook, at the Oc the instrument may be seen.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, June 2, 1827.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

Held its 21st Annual Meeting, on Monday, May 29th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Upper Vestry of Park street church, Boston. The Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, L. L. D. President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D. of Salem, Mass. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read by the Secretary. The Treasurer presented his annual Report, certified by the Hon. Pliny Cutler, and the same vas accepted and adopted. The reading of the Report of the Directors was postponed to the time of the public meeting, to be held in the evening. The offiers of the Society for the ensuing year were chosen. The Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Andover, and Rev. Dr. McAuley, of New York, and Zachariah Lewis, Esq. of Brooklyn, N. Y. were elected additional Vice Presidents. The Society adjourned to meet at hall; past 7 o'clock, P. M. in Park street meetinghouse, for public services.

The services in the evening were commenced with prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Vail, of Portland, Me The Report was read by the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Adams, of N. Y., Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Salem, and the Rev. President Labaree, of Jackson College, Tennessee. The meeting was then closed with the benediction by the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.

The Resolutions and Addresses will be inserted in our next paper. The following is an

stract of the 21st Annual Report.

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.]
Time which passes with the rapidity of an angel's flight, has brought this Society to the close of another year. In its operations noth-ing uncommon or peculiar has occurred. It has progressed with its usual advances, enjoying the confidence and patronage of the com-munity and the blessing of the Great Head of the church. Since the last Annual meeting, a few individuals who were officers or members of the Society, have finished their earthly course, leaving to survivors the consoling hope, that they have entered upon the exalted employments of the world of glory. Among these are the Hon. William Reed and the Rev. Sam-Gile, D. D., whose sudden exit while in the midst of usefulness and in the vigor of life, affectingly admonishes us to quicken our dili-gence in our Master's service, and to be in con tant readiness for the summons of our depar-Director, of the Institution. Long will their

Director, of the Institution. Long will their memory be held in grateful remembrance by all who knew them, and who respect the interests of literature and religion.

This whole world is to be converted to Jesus Christ. Such is the irreversible decree of Heaven. And the preaching of the gospel is the appointed and principal means for the actual to the process of the process of the appointed and principal means for the actual to the latest and the preaching of the gospel is the appointed and principal means for the actual to the latest and the preaching of the gospel is the appointed and principal means for the actual to the latest and the lates the appointed and principal means for t complishment of this glorious object. God was about to gather in his chosen When omplishment of this glorious object. When it was about to gather in his chosen of the ews, he sent them the prophets; when he was about to display his grace in the salvation of e sent forth the apostles. The has been quick and powerful, gospel must be preached to all people under heaven, that the world may be uman race to the allegiance and favor of leaven, nothing is wanting so much as ministrees of the gospel, except the influences of the

and understanding. In the latter days of the Christian church, he will furnish a full supply of eminently pious, learned and efficient ministers. This supply the Great Head of the church will furnish, not by miracle, not by special calling as in the case of the apostles, special caning as in the case of the apostles, but by human instrumentality, accompanied by his Holy Spirit. In this glorious work this Society is no doubt to take a conspicuous part, It will greatly multiply the number of ministers. It has already assisted 2,785 individuals of different evangelical denominations in their course of preparation for the ministry. Of ters. It has already assisted 2,785 individuals of different evangelical denominations in their course of preparation for the ministry. Of these, more than a thousand have finished their studies and entered on the active duties of their either of the other classes. This probably is owing to and may be accounted for on natural profession; of whom as many as 900 probably, are still living and laboring for Jesus Christ in pri re still living and laboring for Jesus Christing and laboring and laboring for Jesus Christing and Laboring for Laboring for the Jesus Christing and Laboring for Laboring been increased on an average by nearly one hundred, annually. At this ratio, in 1846 the Society will have under its patronage more than 2,000 beneficiaries. And when we take than 2,000 beneficiaries. And when we take into consideration the increase of population, the multiplication of the means of grace, the existence of SS colleges and 33 Theological Seminaries as there are in the United States, most of them friendly to the cause of evangelistic and the probable advancement of cal religion, and the probable advancement of all benevalent enterprises. (for they assist one another) it is not too much to suppose that the number will be increased to 2,500. Consider-ing also the velocity with which these things progress, it is not too much to expect that in ten years more, than have been mentioned, that is, by 1856, this Society will have under its patronage 2,500 additional beneficiaries, mak-ing in the whole 5,000, besides those who will have finished their education in the inter In looking through the vista of nearly two thirds of the present century, who can calculate the probable glorious results of this Society in mulprobable giornous results of the ministers of tiplying after the above ratio the ministers of Jesus Christ. Great things are to be expected

Eminently Pious Ministers .- As God has determined to grant in the latter days of the Christian church an adequate supply of minis-ters, so he will furnish those who shall be eminently pious. In reference to this subject he says expressly, I will give you pastors according to my heart. They will be assimilated to him in all his moral perfections and in his wiews, feelings and purposes. Such ministers this Society is adapted to furnish for the church; not that it has been done or that it will be done in every instance, but that it is adapted to do in every instance, but that it is adapted to do it. That a young man may receive its patronage, he is required to produce from three or four serious and respectable persons acquainted with him, as for instance, his minister, instructor, an officer of the church, or some magistrate, unequivocal testimonials that he sustains not only be a hopefully pious person, but he must have been a professor of religion and connected with some church, for at least, six months. From that period, to the time of his entering on the ministry, there is required and farmished quarterly a certificate of his undoubted piety, signed by the presiding officer of the institution at a time. trate, unequivocal testimonials that he sustains a good moral and religious character. He must

ment, enjoyed in common with other Christians, and other Christians preparing for the ministry, a beneficiary has all the spiritual benefit derived from the salutary rules, discipline and pastoral supervision, established by the Society. All its requirements are wholesome and adapted to promote personal religion, and probably in most instances they have this effect. It cannot be doubted, reasoning on natural, and Christian principles, that a beneficiary, other things being equal, will make ficiary, other things being equal, will make advances in the divine life than a stunt who is not. This Society then, will do much to raise up a ministry eminent for attain-

ments in holiness,

Thoroughly Educated Ministers.—God will
provide for his church in the latter days of
Christianity, eminently learned ministers; ministers who will feed the people with knowledge
and understanding. As a preparation to this,
their minds must be well disciplined, and well
versed in classical literature and theological
science.

This discipline and knowledge must be at-This discipline and knowledge must be attained by thorough education. In preparing such ministers for the latter days of Christianity, this Society will accomplish great things. While it has indirectly done much for this cause, and will continue to do much, by exciting the community to the erection of Colleges and Theological Seminaries which favor a thorough education, and by inducing in various ways. education, and by inducing in various ways multitudes to prepare for the ministry, who have pecuniary ability to educate themselves, it will also directly exert a powerful influence in bringing forward competent functionaries for the sacred office, who shall be greatly instrumental in enlightening, sanctifying, and saving the world. No young man according to its principles, can receive assistance, unless he possess respectable natural talents, and take a regular and full course of education for the

inistry. The rule is, "No person shall be patronised who does not furnish satisfactory evidence of promising talents and decided piety, and who is not in the way of obtaining a thorough classical and theological education, that is, either preparing to enter college, or a member of some regularly constituted college, where a thorough classical course is pursued; or engaged in the theological studies with the design f taking a regular three years' course." Society is unwilling to bring into the ministry any whose minds are not thoroughly disciplined by study, and adequately furnished with scien-

tile and theological learning.

Efficient Ministers.—The ministers that God will furnish for the church in the latter days of ed to be highly instrumental. tion of its beneficiaries are from the classes of the co classes of the community. They have as a body been inured to hardships and they will still, be inured to labors and trials while preparing ture. They both assisted in the formation of the Society and continued its firm friends and culties will be of great service to them, by prosupporters. At the time of their decease, the former was a Vice President, and the latter a the operations of the Society will subserve the same purpose by throwing them in a great measure upon their own resources. One de-

in 20 theological seminaries, 594 in 39 colleges 296 in 95 a cord preached has been quick and powerful, and this same gospel must be preached to all greater by 85 than were aided the last year. Of these, 621 were assisted at institutions in ouverted and sayed. Thus in restoring the

Heaven, nothing is wanting so much as non-ters of the gospel, except the influences of the Holy Ghost.

Supply of Ministers.—The destitution of ministers which now exists will ultimately be supplied. God in the plentitude of his grace has said, I will give you pastors according to has said, I will give you pastors according to the present year than the supplied of the supplied. They are considered as still connected with the Society, and they expect at some future time, perhaps the present year, to ask further aid. They are not, however, embraced in the preceding esti-mate. Were they, the number would proba-bly be increased to 1,300 or 1,400. Number who have Deceased.—During the

ear, it is not known that more than four

tent natural talents, deficiency of scholarship, occasioned by want of ability to acquire know-ledge, unwarranted negligence in study, or some other unjustifiable cause, or from moral

received from that Board to the patronage of this Society. A number too have been re-served from other Education Societies. The whole number for various reasons dismissed is

Receipts and Expenditures .- From an exhibit of the Treasurer's Report, it appears that there have been paid into the treasury of the Society, during the year, which has just elapsed, \$65,574,69, being \$2,346,83 more than the receipts of the last year. Of this sum, \$24,707, we been received through the treasuries have been received through the Presbyterian Education Society and the Western Reserve Branch. This is all that has the Presbyterian Education Society and the Western Reserve Branch. This is all that has been paid into the treasury of the Parent Insti-tution from these Societies, though more has been received into their treasuries. Were the whole acknowledged, the amount in the treasurery of the Parent Society would exceed \$70,000. expenditures for the year have been \$66,-161,98, exceeding the receipts by \$587,29. This sum added to the debt of the last year, nakes the debt of the Society at the present

time \$4.647.58.

Amount of Earnings.—It appears that the beneficiaries have earned \$39,685.87. Of this som the beneficiaries at institutions in the Mid-dle, Southern and Western states, have carned \$13,115,68, and those at institutions in the New England States have carned 26,570,19.

England States have earned 26,570,19.
Obligations cancelled.—Several individuals of whom five were Foreign Missionaries, six were Home Missionaries, and five were settled over feeble churches ,have requested that their obligations be cancelled. Their request has been granted, according to the Rules of the Society.

Loans refunded.—The whole amount refunded by beneficiaries is as follows. During the eleven years preceding April 30, 1826, 8339,60; 1827, 890,60; 1828, 8864,22; 1829, 8830,91; 1830, \$1,007,84; 1831, \$2,647,63; 1832, \$1,312,77; 1833, \$2,113,27; 1834, \$1,947,78; 1835, \$2,957,14; 1836, \$4,332,53; 1837,

ry distresses of the country has arisen and papers.

Mr. Henry B. Stanton, from the Committee approach of the country has a risen and papers.

The 12th Annual meeting of the Prison Discipline Society for the choice of Officers, was held in the Upper Vestry of Park street church, on Monday, May 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Dr. JENKS, the oldest Vice President of the Society present, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. After the reading of the minutes of the last Annual meeting, the Treasurer's account, as audited by Mr. James Means and Henry Hill, Esq. was read and accepted. The Officers of the preceding year, except the Hon. William Reed, and Dr. Thomas G. Lee, deceased, were re-elected, with the addition of Hon. Abbot Lawrence, to the list of Vice Presidents, and the following gentlemen to the list of Corresponding Members: Dr. Thomas Paddock, of St. Johns, New Brunswick; Hon. Jonathan McAuley and Hon. Marshall S. Bidwell, of Toronto, Upper Canada; Samuel F. Mc Cracken, Esq. and Dr. William M. Awl. of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. William H. Rockwell, of Brattleboro', Vt.; Dr. Luther V. Bell, of Charlestown, and Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, of Worcester, Mass : William Samuel Johnson, Esq. of New York city; and Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of Summerville, N. J. After prayer by the Rev. William Adams, of New York city, the Society adjourned to meet in Park street church, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, to hear the Report and ad-

The Public Meeting of the Society was held in The Public Meeting of the Society was held in Park street church on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The President of the Society, Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, in the chair. The XLI Psalm, three first verses was read, accompanied with prayer by Rev. N. Adams, of Boston. An Abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Socretary. (for which the most discussion was had were, that slavery in the District of Columbia, owes its present existence solely to an angular Report was read by the Socretary. (for which The President of the Society, Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, in the chair. The XLI Psalm, three Rev. N. Adams, of Boston. An Abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary, (for which Act of Congress,

en read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to printed. Offered by Hon. John R. Adan, second-by Rev. Dr. Woods.

24. Resolved, That the restoration to virtue and nacquent happiness of the inmates of our public risons and Penitentiaries ought not to be considered hopeless; but by every Philanthropist and Chrisas hoperess, our yevery rimantinens and temses than should be made an object of untiring and strenuous effort. Offered by the Rev. Jared Cartis, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Storrs.

After the 2d Resolution, the Assembly united in

nging the 13th Hymn of the Selection, "Hark the and sound, the Saviour course." 3. Resolved, That the improvements in Prison Di-

orts in the cause; and that unabated exertions that to be made still further to mitigate the severity onded by Rev. Mr. Robbins

Messrs. Adan, Curtis and Everett severally address ed the meeting. We expect to publish the Addresses

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The business meeting of the Society was held a he Vestry of Park street Church, on Tuesday, May 0th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Freasurer's report was read and accepted. From this report it appeared, that the receipts of the Sociefor the year, amounted to \$13,255,67; and the penditures to \$13,618; of the amount expended, 5,349,90 were transmitted to the A. H. M. S. After e choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, the meeting was closed, by the singing of a hymn, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore of Cohasset. The Society then adjourned to meet in Park stree

At the time appointed the Society again met, an was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Phelps of Philaelphia. Extracts from the Report of the Executive Committee were then read by the Secretary, (see first page.) which were followed by sacred music nd the following resolutions, viz.

1. Resolved, That the report of the Executive Com initee, from which extracts have now been read, be accepted and published under their direction. Sup-norted by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Sturbridge, and by nciples.

Patronage Withheld..—The reasons for withRev. Louis Dwight, Sec. of Prison Disciple

2. Resolvet, That the indications of God's Provipart in the conversion of the world. Suppor Rev. Mr. Sanford of Dorchester, and secon

3. Resolved, That while the cause of Home Missions in common with kindred benevolent enterprises, is seriously affected and embarrassed by the financial efforts to carry it forward in view of the present re-sources of the church, and in view of the connexion sources of the church, and in view of the connexion of the cause with the benevolent purposes of God. in the chair. As Supported by the Rev. Mr. Badger, Associate Secretary of the A. H. M. S. and Rev. Mr. Winslow, of this General Agent.

Rev. Messrs. Clark, Dwight, Sanford, Badger and Vinslow, deeply interested a large audience by the ble, appropriate and laconic addresses with which the appropriate and laconic addresses with which the properties of the dispersion of the dispersi Winslow, deeply interested a large audience by the able, appropriate and laconic addresses with which they accompanied the Resolutions offered. "It was good to be there."

It is believed that the resolution was formed in some minds, we hope in many, that the cause of Home Missions shall not become seriously embarrassed by a deficiency of funds, so far as their individual in fluence and contributions can prevent it: but that it shall be sustained by increased self-denial and sacrifice, and instead of being crippled by "the pressure Dividend in Bank stock, of the times," shall be expanded and invigorated by the increase of that liberality which is the beauty and glory of the gospel. Certain it is, that hitherto the church has given but a pittance of her revenues to this object of patriotic and benevolent enterprise, nor indeed to all other kindred objects; and while God is showing her that the silver and gold are his, will she not learn to impart them more freely than she has done, to the spiritually destitute? When will the church awake to her duty and privileges, in relation to the millions of our fellow citizens, who are hurrying on to death and judgment, little more instructed, and little better prepared for those solemn events than the millions of Hindoostan!

N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

formished quarterly a certificate of his undoubted picty, signed by the presiding officer of the institution at which he is. Now on supposition that a young man commences his education in connection with the Society, he will be at least, eight years under its patronnee, and for the same space of time will have been a professor of religion. During this period an opportunity is furnished him to confirm his habits of piety, to grow in grace and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, and to do this in view of the ministry of reconciliation. Besides the ordinary means of religious improve-

pointed at a preliminary meeting, to prepare the business of the Convention, reported sundry resolutions upon slavery, in the District of Columbia, the right of petition, freedom of the press and of speech, &c. which were adopted by the Convention, to be taken up and discussed.

Before the resolutions were formally taken up, Mr.
S. observed, that it was not his intention to make a speech; he wished only to offer a few remarks upon the general subject of the resolution. Mr. All traitive of these views were presented from the city New York and other places. The parent Society general subject of the resolut the general subject of the resolutions. Mr. S. spoke in exalted terms of the conduct of Hon. John Quiney Adams in Congress during the past winter, of the progress of the abolition cause, and of what had been done by the abolitionists for the liberation of the

The resolutions were next taken up in order. The first was the following, divided into four parts.

1. Resolved. That slavery in the District of Columbia has no warrant or sanction from the Constitution of the United States, but is a direct contravention of the great purposes for which that instrument was framed.

2. Resolved. That slavery in the District of Columbia d. Columbia

and wrong.

3. Resolved, That the people of the free States, by permitting their own Representatives, to perpetuate and to

en and are still giving a direct and powerful support to entire system of Sisvery, and to all the uncounted rors of the traille in human flesh, which is making the serican name a by-word and a reproach, and kinding thest as the displeasure of Howen.

Therefore, that it is the solemn duty of the orange of the state of the solemn duty of the name of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the name of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the name of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the name of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the name of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of the particular duty of the solemn duty of the solemn duty of place, and political connections of their Representatives, by are no longer made particless in the aboundants. The above resolutions were discussed during the

nual Report was read by the Secretary, (for which see first page.) After which the following Resolutions were offered:

1st. Resolved, That the Report, which has now been read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to tary principles of the government, showing that no ment or enactments whatever, could right which is clearly wrong. What is the object of a Constitution? In the language of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, it is "to form a more perfect union, establish justice," &c. This, he contended, was the object of every Constitution, written or unwritten, and this every Constitution, written or unwritten, and this every Constitution whatever can legalize crime. He considered, therefore, the question to be narrowed down to this single point, is slavery injustice? If it is unjust, it is unconstitutional.

nal, other point engaged a spirited discussion. The other point engaged a spirited discussion. Many facts were adduced to show, that had Congress left the subject of slavery to itself in the District of Columbia, slavery would have ceased of its own ac-cord, at the time of the cession of the District, by aryland and Virginia.
The afternoon session was spent in discussing sun-

dry resolutions. One approving the course taken by the Massachusetts Legislature at its last session, was advocated by Mr. Stanton. The purport of the resolution was, that the stand taken by the Massachusetts Legislature indicated a reviving of the former spirit of liberty.

Mr. S. remarked, that the difficulty with Massachu-Mr. S. remarked, that the was recreant to be setts had been, not that she was recreant to be ciples, but that she had been silent. Only get ciples, but that she had been silent. The stand is eak, and she will speak right. To Legislature is a noble one. Il ould be the effect of this stand. He enquired what ould be the effect of this stand. This movemen ill mightily influence another class of men. He al ded to the effect produced on other States, to the effect on Congress. The effect on Virginia had been powerful. Old Virginia had said that Massachusetts had started from her sphere. The effect on New York and New Jersey was very great. They are accustomed to look to Massachusetts as the pioneers in this cause; and the stand taken by the Massachusetts Legislature had given a new 1990. gislature had given a new impetus to the cause feared there might be a reaction. Should this be may the Lord have mercy on us! If Massachu-ts proved recreant to her principles, the Republic gone. The resolutions passed by the Legislature re obtained by hard drilling. He still feared that they might be dragged to the altar and sacrificed. The alarm bell has already here rung by noisy peliticians that the Senate has get ahead of the people. Again, party men might brand the Senate with the war cry of

claration of the President of the U. States to veto any law enacted by Congress for the abolition of slave-ry in the District of Columbia, called upon abolitionists give him ample opportunity to redeem his pledge. The resolution was advocated by Rev. Mr. Culver New York.

Our reporter attended the first day's session of the convention only. It was contemplated to hold the convention in session three days, and to deliver ad-tresses on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in Sastreet church. We have given only a glance at doings of the Convention—this being all that our

Being unable to attend the meeting of the Convention indebted to the Publisher of the Christian Watch-

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The 23d anniversary was held on Wednesday eve- profanation was here

ning. JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. President of the Society.

The Report notices the death of the Hon. William

nanding a renewed acknowledgement of the divinc goodness. The circulation of the bound volume and raising funds for foreign distribution, are the two objects to which attention has been chiefly directed. objects to which attenti Receipts.

Donations from individuals, congregations

and auxiliaries, Legacies, For books, tracts, and temperance publi-1,720,30 14.353.05 Balance in treasury last year, Total, \$31,109,57 Expenditures.

Paid for Foreign Distribution, \$10,000 For books, tracts, binding, &c. \$13,877.37 All other expenses, Legacies in bank stock,

831,119,57 The receipts this year are \$5000 more than last year. The total amount of donations exceeds the amount last year \$450. Gratuitous distribution \$4,-160,37, and \$1,197,80 more than last year. The number of bound volumes sold during the year, is 50,000.

Resolutions were offered and Addresses made by Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge of New-York, Delegate from the Parent Society, and by Rev. Mr. Child from Vermont and Rev. Wm. Adams of New-York.

Mr. Child's Address will be given hereafter.

Mr. Woodbridge said, that as a Delegate from the Parent Society, he might be expected to give some account of the various departments of Christian effort in which at the present time the Society was engaged. From small beginnings, through the blessing of God and the gracious influences of his Spirit, the institution was now diffusing a wide spread sanctifying atmosphere over our own country and throughout the world Of Tract Visitation an outline was presented, as the system is now conducted with great success in the Mr. Woodbridge said, that as a Delegate from the

A note was read from the Committee of the Pro- | city of New-York and some other cities and towns. prictors of Park street Meetinghouse, tendering the Convention the use of their house, on Thursday forenoon, whereupon it was voted to accept their offer, and to give public notice thereof, in the newsby the riving voice of the distributor. By tract visit tation every good work is promoted. In subordinatic to the sacred ministry, and as co-workers with pasto of charches, tract visiters are Christ's army for sulpigating the world to their Master. Children are gat ered into the Sabbath Schools; families are supplie with the Bible; the cause of temperance is promote and the wandering are because to the house of Go and the wandering are brought to the hou The temporal wants of the tends not to relax her efforts, until every city and vil-lage and town in this land shall be supplied with such a band of Christian laborers to do this work of the

The volume enterprise recognizes a universal sur

done by the abolitionists for the liberation of the slave.

The resolutions were next taken up in order. The first was the following, divided into four parts.

1. Resolved, That slavery in the District of Columbia has no warrant or specific from the Constitution of the great that all men may have access to divine treth, not on. ly as communicated on the pages of the Bible, but as explained by those holy men whose wisdom and prety have secured to them the veneration of the churche. Multitudes in the far West, who are destitute of the sched Gospel, may be furnished with the bread of preached Gospel, may be furnished with the bread of life in this way. In this glorious work our southern brethren led the way; nor has their zeal abated. Both in the west and south, new movements are continu-ally making to carry out the plan. In some places, Depositaries have been established at a large expense. Depositaries have been established at a large expense. Mr. W. alluded to the vastness and grandeur of the Valley of the Mississippi, which hereafter will contain will the city of New-Orleans then be? Even when the Valley contains but six million, that cit presents a scene of commercial activity scarcely para leled on the continent or on earth. We must do fo the West, or the West will do for us. In a few year the population east of the Allegary mountains will be comparatively as a drep of the bucket. The West—the West!—Save the West, or we are lost!

In speaking of the foreign field, Mr. W. took occasion to express the grateful sense cherished toward the New England Branch, by the Parent Institution, in view of efficient aid received in promitties the section.

35,000 to pagan and foreign lands-\$10,000 of which had come from Boston. He did not feel it no essary to urge the continu o urge the continuance of this co-operation inity of Plymouth Rock, in the city where the A. B. C. F. M. had its centre—he need not say, impart to the perishing heathen that liberty wherewith Christ makes his people free.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Celebrated their Anniversary on Wednesday, at

Park street church. Pliny Cutler, Esq. President of the Society, in the chair. The house was well filled, and among the congregation were some of the hardy sons of the deep, who were introduced into the new of the broad aisle by the seaman's preacher. After the opening prayer, Rev. Mr. Lord, the Secretary of the Society, read portions of the ninth annual report, (for which see first page.) Mr. Ladd, of Maine, submitted a resolution for the

ecceptance and printing of the report, under the direcon of the committee, and addressed the auditory in his usual strain of pleasantry with much effect. He LL D. Hon. Charles Marsh, LL D. has usual strain of preasancy with Inden enect. He had been brought to by a signal from a vessel whose stern was marked, "Seaman's Friend Sociewhose stern was marked, "Seaman's Friend Society," although he was steering a northeast course with fair breeze for home. He had backed his maintop-sail, lowered his boat and come aboard, because he owed a debt of gratitude to the sailors. Twenty years ago, he had beat his anchors into ploughshares, and located himself upon the land, but he still liked occasionally to visit Long and India wharves, and see what they were about; he had noticed some improves what they were about; he had noticed some improvewhat they were about; he had noticed some improvement in the rigging, but that which afforded him the distribution of its publicat

most gratification was, the Bethel improvement,
Why, Mr. President, we sailers used to think, that Why, Mr. President, we sailors used to think, that we had fallen so low, that we had not any souls; a seaman was regarded as a horse and the only thing adapted to reach him a rope's end. I have been on board men of war and merchantmen, and my opinion is, that if you make a man a slave you make him regard himself as one. Mr. L. spoke of profanity by none who view with conce among sailors, as an alarming evil, and alluded to the vari vice as disgraceful in the extreme.

There is no Sabbath at sea; the sailor has no time

o go to church on the ocean, and until recently, no place was provided for him upon shore. There were sharks and syrens in his path; he shipped, and he did not know it, for he was intoxicated; the sailor learnt | deceased ministers, and the appearance.

plunder, robbery and murder.
It was a saying of Bonaparte, who knew human are too well for the advantage of human nature, that if soldiers were not degraded they should be made so; he did not know that the British govern- GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERS ment had ever heard of this remark, but they seemed to have practiced upon it with regard to their sailors. The scenes that he had witnessed among English men of-war sailors, and the number of dissolute women connected with these vessels were painful to the sight of the philanthropist. There was the famous naval ness to our readers, nor in justice engagement at Trafalgar, where two port holes were beat together, and blood and brains strewed upon the deck during the battle upon a Sabbath day. What a

in the chair. An Abstract of the Annual Report was they build up cities. Boston without them would have read by Rev. Seth Bliss, Corresponding Secretary and been a cow pasture. I can tell the merchants that if they would take good care of themselves, they must take good care of their shipmasters and sailors; if
they would save their money, let them by it out is
of Christ in our country, there should a they would save their money, let them lay it out in tter usage. The sailors now, do their mending and washing and scrubbing of decks upon Sundays; let this labor be performed upon Saturdays, and let the Sabbath be appropriated to the reading of Tracts and Bibles. There is economy of money as well as other things in supplying every vessel with a Bible. The speaker remarked, that it was time for him to leave the helm; he liked short stories best. He did not know how it was, but whatever text he took, his sermon was generally about peace, and he supposed he had cruised into that latitude on the present occa-

Rev. Mr. Hague, of Boston, seconded the motion, and addressed the Society in an animated strain. He read some statements from the records of Leverett street jail, showing, that during the last year more of 142 to 108. Its object is to cut off the han one fifth of the prisoners were seamen; one landlord had imprisoned 8, another 6, and a colored man, who was also a boarding house keeper, had igan, Illinois, and many in other parts of the concarcerated 22. Mr. H. contended that there was And they are now no longer a part of the Presbyte ope for the sailor, under good treatment, and related ome anecdotes from his own experience; he was not sailor, like his honorable friend, who had preceded in, but he was the son of a sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and felt a deep Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabethtown, and the sailor, and th him, but he was the son of a sailor, and felt a deep nterest in their welfare.

Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Maine, offered the second solution, which spoke of the necessity of the Christian hope for sailors. He enforced his resolution by think there i an appropriate address, and a statement of facts which things from an appropriate address, and a statement of facts which had fallen under his own observation. This resolu-tion was seconded by Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Groton, self. I never attended an ecclesiastical

and adopted by the Society.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, appeared upon the platform, to supply the place of Rev. Mr. Richards, Missionary from Scotland, wanted 5,000 of the Assembly's Cotland, wanted 5,000 of the Assembly Scotland, wanted 5,000 of the Assembly Scot the Sandwich Islands, who was prevented by indis-position from attending the meeting Dr. A. submit-nish them. And I believe this is a fair specime

No. 22 VOL. XXII ted a resolution, concerning the me which seamen might exert, and after make marks read a leater from Mr. Richards

Rev. Mr. Adams of Boston, tendered the last . lution, purporting that the efforts for the reform of sailors, strikingly exemplified the efficacy of Christian faith.

tions, in speaking of the comparative soils cult by the different societies. Some ploughed and in a valley, like that of Northampton and Hadler so, with those who labored upon the sea: it w sowing upon a rock. Sailors were a wander scattered race; there was not a speck when were not seen. Wherever a sea emulated the or a river run down into the waste of waters ever the moon shed down her light under the canopy of heaven, there the sailor was to be

The speaker alluded to the various incident earman's life; the commixture of races and la ges and characters on ship-board, and spoke family circle of the sailor, which was as broad heavens. He had recently noticed a flock of sea while passing through the Sound, and they w over the water to unseen land, and they could rest at night, if they were wearied, but the bothe ocean. Their flight illustrated the hole energy of every thing connected with the sea was a striking emblem of the courage, energy trust in God of the Christian life.

There is an evidence, Mr. President, in the tence of Scaman's Friend Societies, that Christa will triumph; for if the friends of the Rada not discouraged by the aspect of this field of they will overcome all other obstacles. The at hand when gold and frankincense and no be brought from every land as an offering to Je.

erescent shall go down: it shall come up like a moon into the sky of every sailor. Let us sow cast the ocean, and the seed will spring up for Atlantic and the Pacific, and the islands of the until the whole world shall be given to our Lord his Christ.

This meeting, as well as all the others w ously attended, and the audience appeared me erested. The weather has been most delicate the number of ministers and other visitors full as large, we should think as usual

American Doctrinal Tract Society,

The Eighth Anniversary of this Society of Depository, 114 Washington street, Boston 31st instant. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. J

THE CONVENTION OF CONGREGATIONAL W 18TERS met on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. at House. The principal items of business by

We mentioned last week, in an extract from body at Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. We could in good conscience toward God, nor in loving k even an abstract of all the proceedings of the bi We shall not therefore attempt it. Of some this

Sir, sailors are the support of a maratime nation; passing history of Zion. In relation to the union hitherto subsisting between the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, following Resolutions were read, and adopted:

mutual respect and esteem, and that no se efforts should be omitted to keep a good un-

2. That it is expedient to continue the friendly tercourse which is now kept up between this ch and the Congregational churches of New England 3. But as the Plan of Union, formed in 1881 uniting Congregationalists and Presi-same charches in the new settlement unconstitutional on the part of the General Auring never been submitted to the pratified by them, and as the General Auronacticut had no authority on its part of compact to hind even the and still less to bind those out of its as the plan is found to be in its operation and injurious, it is hereby declared to be alreg

The first and second of these rewithout any serious opposition. The third, by now in connection with the General Assert throughout western New York, northern Ohio, M. church. During the discussion of this question, as stated

had the honor last year to be delegated to several the Associations in New England. Before I we said be, I was apprehensive there was much no

orthodoxy of Main Again, they have no England, for home miss Again, for home mission connection, with the asso saffer men to wander up they please, with clean pay If a minister is dismissed It settle over another, evalways examined in regard not send our delegates to tions in New England Twith which we could not the association of New Hacorrupt, and I would rathe of Massachusetts or Maine, wheteriets.

resbyteries.

A fact worthy of long Assembly of the Presbyte days denied the use of any yterian churches of Ph hold their sessions, sin abits in the use of toba

not willing to have their s Funds of the General have been received dur have been expended in teachers, in new inves iaries, and in aid of t whole amount of funds is ock, &c. These stock and perhaps the whole fu

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN PRESENT FINANCIAL THE friends and pa

properly expect a frank-ments to which it is sul-ations are curtailed o ent now exists, the na of have been forescen-board, for five years pr ve been forescen. Board, for the properties of the prosperous condition, and couragements received from vigor was given to the miss labors was enlarged. But crease of expenditure togeth sure which began to be felt y fifteen months ago, the ding July 31st, 1836, we

ending July of the receipts.

In the last Annual Report the amount of disbursements for carrying forward the opthe current year and liqui. This estimate, including the one. This was inserted in the Missionary Herald. In it was stated that the incom-in September had not equal that if the monthly receipts cial year, July 31st, should at year, July 51st, should the average, the treasury he average receipts of the ding with the 10th of April signature seems of the seems of rding to the best estin ake, the necessary expen naining months of the p rom \$23,000 to \$25,00 But is it safe, without on the part of the patron

receiving this amount during to? The commercial engreat nine months ago, hav a general deran 136; in that for March 17,578; in that for Ma one \$16,003. Many fi ume \$16,003. Many first atended to make liberal d by the providential reverse ses, deprived of the abili-estions. The donations of hey purposed. This is es-owns and cities, where the evere; and unless the bi-arbe interior, reincipally the interior, principall

five persons who are missionaries, and from have been received. sionaries of various ch re already appointed, or as en in every direction. La tly called for from so from those to the Mahe from those to the status f which the missionaries nale and female, may be antites are becoming vas-tions for advantageously hools, printing, and native hile the debt of the Board and the monthly rece dollars below the ave penses, and the uppar especially in our large cities deliciency. All appointment Committee on condition of ob Five families on the eve of

found necessary to detain a
In these circumstances ar
arises, What course shall
they send forth those missic
are ready to go? Shall the nce is opening be occup ady established be reinfe lage be taken of all the facilitated for the more rapid di Christianity? These are qualitated for the more rapid and should be resulted. and should be prayerfully o vithout a great increase of tirely dependent on its fi thing more than the free hristian community enab erns of the

cerns of the country are i ought not to be increased. Must there then be a reti tures of the Board? Are t ig to look at the nd permit then to be read at the presses—on the seeminaries and the native and th on the native teachers and and hopes of the missiona and hopes of the missionaries he missionary work. Curtail to missionary work. Curtail to missional example extent, must necessary with the mission of the mi

isadvantage?
But supposing that imme nent were decided upon, a low long it would require to were located at our doors, the, and their operation exigencies of the times.
that most of them are a
modern the Com orid only occasionally visite lelay, the difficulty of making

is of Boston, tendered the last rethat the efforts for the reformat ingly exemplified the efficacy of

ng of the comparative soils cultivated icties. Some ploughed and sow that of Northampton and Hadley; nor o labored upon the sea: it was like Sailors were a wandering an there was not a speck where they Wherever a sea emulated the ocean into the waste of waters; wher ed down her light under the broad there the sailer was to be found. aded to the various incidents of commixture of races and languaon ship-board, and spoke of the sailor, which was as broad as the d recently noticed a flock of sea-birds ough the Sound, and they were flying inseen land, and they could find a were wearied, but the bosom of flight illustrated the boldness and thing connected with the sea, and m of the courage, energy and

e Christian life. ence, Mr. President, in the exis s Friend Societies, that Christianity if the friends of the Redeemer ar y the aspect of this field of labor all other obstacles. The time i and frankincense and myrrh, shal very land as an offering to Jela

wn: it shall come up like a new of every sailor. Let us sow broad d the seed will spring up from the acific, and the islands of the orld shall be given to our Lord and

well as all the others, was now the audience appeared much in ner has been most delightful, and rs and other visitors from abro ould think, as usual.

octrinal Tract Society.

nd opened the meeting with prays

D. D. Rev. Nathaniel Hewig rch, D. D. Hon. John C. Smith h, LL. D. Rev. Bennet Tyler, I D. D. Rev. Theophilus Packar Rev. Elisha Fisk, Vice Pre Noyes, Auditor.

ts, Secretaries and Treasurer, Re

e missionaries of the Mass. Miss

fearful indifference pre cal godliness throughout Zion h

ry full vote, first preacher, and Reien adjourned sine die.

EMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERI-AN CHURCH.

st week, in an extract from the the opening of the sessions of this , on the 18th ult. We could not oward God, nor in loving kinds, nor in justice to ourselves, give all the proceedings of the body. re attempt it. Of some things,

alit to apprize our readers, since we the great facts occurring in the union hitherto subsisting between

and Presbyterian churches, the s were read, and adopted: en these two branches of the church try, there should always exist esteem; and that no seasonable ted to keep a good understand-

dient to continue the friendly innow kept up between this church tional churches of New England. lan of Union, formed in 1801, for and Presbyterians in the new settlements, was or e part of the General Ass reshyteries o submitted to the presbyteries of authority on its part to make such even the churches of that state d those out of its own bounds, and nd to be in its operation unnatural hereby declared to be abrogated.

and of these resolutions pas opposition. The third, by a vote bject is to cut off the churches with the General Assembly, New York, northern Ohio, Michmany in other parts of the country. o longer a part of the Presbyterian

rrny, of Elizabethtown, said he urray, of Elizabethiown, sair year to be delegated to several of a New England. Before I weat, prehensive there was much more lergy of New England than I now expected a very different state of found. If the brother from Bali-phith me in Rhode Island, he would there as fierce for orthodoxy as his-ided an ecclesiastical body where I id in favor of Calvinism. In the e of Maine, there were discussions why gratifying. An aged minister, up in the Presbyterian church of 0000 of the Assembly's Catechism elieve this is a fair specimen o

s over another, even in the same town, he is symmined in regard to his theology. We do d our delegates to the union or local associa-New England. There may be some of these ich we could not do it. I would not send to cistion of New Haven. But the body is not and I would rather send to the Association achusetts or Maine, than to many of our own

Jane 2, 1837.

willing to have their sanctuaries thus defiled.

have been expended in support of Professors and

chers, in new investments, in support of benefi-

whole amount of funds is \$175,270, invested in bank

nack, &c. These stocks have of late greatly fallen.

MERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROS-PECTS.

THE friends and patrons of the Board may very properly expect a frank statement of any embarrassments to which it is subjected, and by which its openions are curtailed or retarded. Such embarrass-

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROS

is, the nature and extent of which could

wexists, the nature and extent of which could them foreseen. The financial concerns of the or five years preceding the last, were in a high-grous condition, and under the influence of en-ments received from every quarter, increased as given to the missions, and the sphere of its as enlarged. But owing to an unavoidable in-

spenditure together with the pecuniary pres-began to be felt in the mercantile commu-months ago, the disbursements of the year y 31st, 1836, were greater by about \$39,-

he receipts.
st Annual Report an estimate was given of

wher had not equalled the expenditures; and he mouthly receipts till the close of the finan-r, July 31st, should fall much below \$30,000, verage, the treasury would still remain in debt. wage receipts of the succeeding five months, with the 10th of April, has been little more than

leaving a deficiency below the estimate made ther of \$40,000, and leaving the treasury still

the best estimate which the treasurer can necessary expenditures during the three re-months of the present financial year, will be 1,000 to \$25,000 a month.

the parents of the board, to calculate on amount during the three months referred commercial embarrassments, which were paths ago, have been becoming worse, un-derangement of business and severe, per-leded distress, pervade the whole mer-nantity. The receipts of the Board indi-ressing difficulty with which fands are ob-

ing difficulty with which funds are ob

owledged; in that for February

that for March \$24,124; in that for April

posed. This is especially the case in our large ad cities, where the pecuniary pressure is most

d? There are now under appointment thirty-sons who are expected to become ordained dries, and from eight others, offers of service sen received. These, together with assistant aries of various classes, male and female, who ady appointed, or are known to be ready to re-meighteents, nake pearly one hunded candi-

missionary service, some of whom are now be sent forth, and most of whom will be

from three to six months. Inviting fields are v direction. Large reinforcement for from several of the missions; to the Mahattas and Siam; for

nale, may be immediately sent.

are becoming vastly greater at most of the p

r advantageously expending large sums for printing, and native teachers and preachers to debt of the Board has not been diminished.

in our large cities, is threatening a further

adv to go? Shall the new fields which Provi-

spening be occupied? Shall the missions al-dablished be reinforced, and immediate advan-taken of all the facilities which have been cre-the more rapid diffusion of knowledge and

by? These are questions which concern all sof Christ as much as they do the Board,

Board cannot go forward and do all this sat increase of funds; and as the Board is ndeat on its friends and patrons, it can do than the free donations received from the

debt of the Board, while the financial con-

the at the consequences of such a measure, the a to be realized? Think of the effect

presses—on the schools and pupils—on the ries and the native assistants training in them—native teachers and catechists—on the courage pes of the missionaries—and on the aspect of sionary work. Curtailment, if carried to any

g-an undoing of work already

tent, must necessarily be a process of

tianity is ever to triumph, must be pe again. It must involve loss of time, loss of la-

ing that immediate and great retrench-

r operations be modified according to e times. But when it is reme

ommunications to them in a few days, they

niles from the Committee, and in parts of the ly occasionally visited by ships, and where

one, and

ot to be in

ng it would re

ntry are in their present condition,

are in their present communi-

Are the friends of missions wil-

ould be prayerfully considered by all. It is ob-liat the Board cannot go forward and do all this

ents are u

lissionary Herald for January \$30,

s it safe, without immediate and great exertion part of the patrons of the Board, to calculate on

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder

and perhaps the whole fund may yet be sunk.

and in aid of the Board of Missions. The

thodoxy of Maine, but not of Connecticut, they have no voluntary associations in New and, for home missions, but all are carried on in the new to wander up and down, and go where bease, with clean papers, without examination, inister is dismissed from one church, and goes the over another, even in the same town, he is a examined in regard to his theology. We do and our delegates to the union or local associations. With the field whith the fold whith the could not do it. I would not sent to which we could not do it. I would not sent to continue to arrive in the common course, for twelve or eighteen months after the Committee shall have used all practicable measures to effect it.

The appeal then is made to the friends of Christ and of missions. With the field white to the harvest and perfectly accessible; with urgent solicitations from many of the missions for large reinforcements; with nearly one handed candidates, male and female, ready or soon to be ready to go and labor among the ready or soon to be ready to go and labor among th ready or soon to be ready to go and labor among the heathen; with greater and more varied facilities than ever were possessed before for turning their labors, with the divine blessing, to the best account; with revivals of religion existing at a number of the missions, and the religious state of most of them uncommonly promising; yet with the treasury embarrassed with a debt of about \$40,000; with the unavoidable monthly expenditives amounting to nearly \$25,000. a fact worthy of long remembrance.-The augus sembly of the Presbyterian Church were for two denied the use of any one of the 20 or 30 Presrian churches of Philadelphia, where they might expenditures amounting to nearly \$25,000; and with the monthly receipts falling much below that amount, and the prevalent pecuniary distress threatening a still arther reduction,—what course must the Board purid their sessions, simply because of their filthy in the use of tobacco. The congregations were

Funds of the General Assembly .- About \$27,000 May it not be hoped that the friends of Christ and he heathen will afford such aid as may be in their power; and especially that their prayers will ascend with faith and importantly that the work of the Lord in converting the nations may not be retarded? been received during the year, and \$26,975 converting the nations may not be reta Missionary Rooms, May 30, 1837.

> NEW HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. From an appeal to the churches of New Hampire, in behalf of this society, by its able Secretary Rev. Mr. Willey, we collect the following facts.

The Trustees have secured the labors of 35 minis rs, who preach in 37 towns, and receive from the funds of the Society, \$100 each. Six other ministers in six towns receive \$50 each. Three others apply five towns at \$150 each; the amount of these ppropriations being \$4,250.

In Coos County are seven or eight churches, all estitute. One missionary has been employed for the year, to divide his time among them. Other isolated and destitute churches, are not over

poked, but missionaries are sent to visit them, and administer the ordinances. The mission at Compton, L. Canada, is sustained by the Society, at the expense of \$300. And \$500

have been appropriated to the A. H. M. S. Many other places in the State, are of sufficient aportance to justify appropriations, to almost any mount, to save them from such destroying influen-

hast Annual Report on estimate was given of into of disbursements which would be required ing forward the operations of the Board for ent year and liquidating the existing debt. mate, including the sum requisite for sending einforcements then nearly ready, was \$280,— his was inserted in a subsequent number of onary Herald. In the number for December used that the income since the annual meeting The engagements of the Society, and its necessar expenses require an income this year of \$700. And these engagements have not been entered into without careful examination of each individual case, and much stated that the income since the annual meeting ember had not equalled the expenditures; and prayerfulness.

The income of the Society for several years ha een steadily increasing, and to some extent a spirit of prayer and tender sympathy for the destitute population of the State has been uniformly evinced.

It is feared however that there are exceptions to this: and that there are some who put away from them the claims of the Society, with this remark "We have as much as we can do to support our own minister." Query: Is not the difficulty of supporting "our own minister," the result of a want of liberality toward the great benevolent objects of the day? The cause of Home Missions must be made a common cause by the churches, or it cannot be sustained. If one congregation may excuse themselves another may, all may; but let each church contribute its proportion, and the necessary funds will be raised, nd no one burdened. Let this objection be urged extensively, and the consequence will be, the income of the Society will be cut off, and its operations must e! One third of the ministers of the State, will that for March \$24,124; in that for April in that for May \$19,234; and in that for ,003. Many friends of the Board, who had to make liberal donations to its treasury, are, ovidential reverses experienced in their busi-rized of the ability to fault their generous in-The donations of others must be far less than be deprived of their means of subsistence, and not far from 50 houses of worship will be closed, and all the various and salutary influences of the Society be withdrawn! Will the Great Head of the church approve of this? 'And if he does not approve of it whence shall the anticipated future prosperity of the and unless, where the pecuniary pressure is most and unless the Board may rely on its friends atterior, principally the agricultural classes, for meral and enlarged contributions, the receipts this to come must be expected to fall far below mate given above.

what effect must this have on the operations of the contributions of the contributions. State spring?

But, THE TIMES ARE HARD! True. But is missionary society to be sustained only in prosperous times, and when money is plenty? aries, to whom aid has been pledged; who exercise the most careful economy, whose parishes already do all that can be expected of them, whose expenses have been increased one third, and who have expended all their expected income, and probably in many instances involved themselves in debt, to be deprived now of the appropriation made to them, or to have it in any measure diminished? Yet, this consequence will follow, if the churches withold or

We trust that an appeal like this, will not be los on the churches of New Hampshire. Nor should it be lost on the churches of any State. What could be more disastrous to the cause of Zion, whether in New Hampshire or Massachusetts, than for the missionary Society of either State to be compelled to declare it the mouthly receipts are falling several thousand is below the average estimate of the current ex-es, and the unparalleled pecuniary embarrassment, self bankrupt! And yet, this consequence is inevitable, if the churches hold back their usual contributions, or in any degree curtail them. Why should All appointments are now made by the macondation of obtaining the requisite funds, son the eve of embarkation it has been sary to detain at home. has circumstances an inquiry of great moment. What course shall the Board pursue? Shall and forth those missionaries and assistants who

AMHERST, MAY 20, 1837. The College buildings are located on a commanding eminence, and have an imposing appearance as you approach the town. Every thing is quiet here; probably in term time the aspect of things is differ-

ent. Amherst was a place admirably chosen for a llege; although not in the geographical centre of the State, yet it may be said to lie in the heart of it; in the bosom of the beautiful and rich valley of the Connecticut; and it has the advantage of being in the vicinity of such large towns as Northampton, Greenfield and Springfield. Williamstown College, situated at the northwestern boundary, and Harvard, in the astern section of the State, make this central location the more desirable. Scenery, unquestionably has an influence in the formation of character, and ere, is a rare combination of mountain and valley, of land and water. The villages, as seen from the chapel, with their church spires and clustered white bouses, spread out upon a green carpet and embosomed in the foliage of trees, present one of the liveliest rural prospects in the country. Does a student wish to recreate his mind by a busier scene? an hour or two's walk will take him to Northampton, roperty, and a loss of the feeling of sta-gress. Is the Christian community strong a they men and funds enough; and have ough for performing their work at such over the prairie meadows of old Hadley. A new ollege building is much wanted, to accou odate the large number of students who come here for an education. Between sixty and seventy now room out of college. The application of the college for assistance from the State, as you are aware, was made at the last session, and the bill which passed the Senate was non he reached by instructions from the Company of the college. The application of the college for assistance from the State, as you are aware, was made at the last session, and the bill which passed the Senate was non he reached by instructions from the Company of the college for assistance from the State, as you are aware, was made at the last session, and the bill which passed the Senate was non-like the college. college. The application of the college for assistance of them are at distances from 6,000 to been made in the legislature against it, which would disgrace the gloomiest days of barbarism and super- There is every reason to regard the view as being arriage or stition. The vote in the Senate, last year, in from of faithfully given, and the immense picture is admira-

this town, built of brick, is nearly as large as Park the earth. street church. At Sunderland is an elegant house put up the last summer. Williamsburg, about eight iles west of Northampton, and by the way a very pretty and thriving place, has a highly tasteful congregational church, erected within a year. There is nger, however, in the hour of prosperity, and verily there has been leanness in the churches of Christ. Pride and contention prevail in some places, so much so, as to prevent the settlement of a Pastor, and in now living will again have such an opportunity of others, the ministers are sent off every year or two, as a sort of scape goat, to expiate the sins of the people. The devil however remains in the hearts of the refractory, and the Clergyman who is so unfortunate is to settle over these malcontent churches, is not to be envied. The consequences of the present state of things may easily be foretold; the people will remain n their sins, and the very men that we want most to enter the ministry will remain out, for there are few persons of refined and elevated feelings, who will desire to be the foot-pad of these worthies; and fewer still, of gifted minds, who will stoop to the degradation. The holy office of the ministry will be brought into contempt. Even the fortunate few who can secure the idolatry of their congregations for a few ears, will weep that they are only admired or adminster to the gratification of the vanity of their hearers, and like the celebrated French pulpit orator, will be glad to retire, if their preaching fails to lead men to

I do not say that the churches in this vicinity are all of this description, or that any are. I do not say it, but fear that the remark may apply here as well as elsewhere in New England.

Mount Pleasant Seminary for Boys, established in this town, seems to have proved a failure. It has been abandoned. The situation is admirable, very nuch like that of Round Hill School at Northumpton, whose destiny it seems to have followed.

I have been sorry to find so few of the Recorders aken in Franklin and Hampshire counties. Ought tot the ministers to be urgent to make some efforts to extend the circulation of the only religious paper in

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Meditations on the Last Days of Christ, consisting of ten Sermons preached at Constantinople and Odessa. By William G. Schauffler, Mission-ary of A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Wm. Pierce. 1837, pp. 380.

These "meditations" are fifteen in number; the irst nine relating to the events of six days, closing with the burial of our Lord; the last six, relating t events that transpired afterwards, ending with his asension to heaven. The topics are, Christ's entrance into Jerusalem, "Father glorify thy name," the Great Passover, Gethsemane, Capture and Condemnation of Christ, Crucifixion, Golgotha, Penitent Thief, burial of Christ, great morning, walk to Emnaus, the great evening, Thomas's conversion, meeting at the sea of Tiberias, meeting of the five hundred rethren, the ascension of our Lord.

Few men, it is believed, are niore abundant abors than Mr. S. or more capable of accomplishing successfully, whatever he undertakes. He has both genius and application. God made him for distinguished usefulness, and he loves the end he was made for. Of his labors, at the very time when he forwarded these meditations to America for publication. we are able to say on the authority of a near friend, that " he had in the Press, the Psalms of which he was correcting the proof sheets in Hebrew and Hebrew Spanish, that he was proceeding with the trans lation of the five books of Moses into the same language, i. e. Hebrew Spanish, that he was making a Hebrew Lexicon, that he was composing tracts in the Hebrew German, that he was preaching every Sabbath in German, and every third Sabbath in English, attending the sick and dying Germans, and burying the dead, where any language but the English was needed, receiving numerous calls daily, sustaining a wide correspondence in various languages; two meetings a week in Turkish, and four lectures in Hebrew eside prayer meetings in English."

We introduce this quotation, not to applaud an in dustry which yet every one must admire, but to prepare the readers of these "meditations" for what they will find, on the perusal of a very few pages of public calamity? It will not, it cannot be so, if the the volume opened any where; the impress of a ferthe votame opened any where; the impress of a ferchurch according to her profession, esteem Jerusalem
above her chief joy.

S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RECORDER.

AMMERST, MAY 29, 1837.

The votame opened any where; the impress of a fervid spirit moving onward, with restless impeteosity
to the seizure of an all important object that for the
time being, fills the eye, to the exclusion of every
thing else. There is an acknowledged disregard of
turn of the Mexican authorities, captured by
their fleet. As her commander was unable to obtain
any satisfaction he had sailed for Pensacola.
In consequence of the capture of the Gen. Urrea,
a number of American trading vessels had been capturn of the votame opened any where; the impress of a fervid spirit moving onward, with restless impeteosity
to the seizure of an all important object that for the
time being, fills the eye, to the exclusion of every
thing else. There is an acknowledged disregard of the transmels by which most men consent to be embarrassed in their discussions of religious truth; and a frankly expressed determination to adopt his own taste and genius as the standard of his composition.

So be it, we say. Any man who gives to the Chrisenberg and the capture has been already announced, was taken by two Mexican brigs of war, viz. the Libertador, of 14 guns, and the Vencedor del Alomo, of 13 guns.

One of the New Orleans papers says, Capt. Wheelength of the Chrisenberg and the capture has been already announced, was taken by two Mexican brigs of war, viz. the Libertador, of 14 guns.

One of the New Orleans papers says, Capt. Wheelength of the capture has been already announced, was taken by two Mexican brigs of war, viz. the Libertador, of 14 guns. tian public a volume so rich in thought, so plain and elequent in style, so correct in doctrine, and so lucid in argument, need ask no forgiveness for his disregard of Campbell, or Quintilian. We have not indeed found time to read the whole of the volume; and in the several lectures which we have read, with great pleasure, and we hope with some profit, we have not found every expression as much guarded as might be bles bene th their feet, and make them partakers even dreadful. The here, of joys that are unspeakable and full of glory.

PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

Mr. Catherwood's Panorama of Jerusalem is now the difficulty of making changes in them, ac- an appropriation, was a handsome one. I believe ble as a work of art. The illusion is such, that one saved. So

there was no sectarian opposition. The salaries of the professors are quite too low, being but about half the emolument of your city ministers, eight hundred dollars, I believe.

The Connecticut has everflowed its meadows very extensively, being higher now than at any time this spring, and the farmers will have to plant over again some of the low intervals, upon which the water is now tanding. Every thing looks verdant, but the season declivity at Bethany. And how often did he teach tanding. Every thing looks verdant, but the season declivity at Bethany. And how often did he teach in that beautiful enclosure at your feet, which surrounds Riding through this region, I have been pleased to the Mosque of Omer, and which, for so many centuee the number of new meetinghouses. The one in ries, was the central point of all the true religion on

The money and the time necessary to witness this exhibition of the most interesting spot and city in the world, will be well expended. Parents should see it, and take their children with them. Teachers of Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools should see it, and, after they have become able to explain the several parts, should see it again with their pupils. Few are able to visit Palestine; nor is it probable that those seeing the Holy City, as is now afforded.

A view of the Falls of Niagara is seen in the up per part of the rotunda.

These remarks are made spontaneously by one, who has no other interest in the panorama than ap-

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.—The friends of a sound, thorough, and sanctified education will re-joice to learn the results of an effort, recently made in Hudson in behalf of this institution. At a meeting of the citizens, held on the 28th ult, after a full de-velopement of the wants of the College, its principles and prospects, by President Pierce, Prof. Hickok, and Rey. Mr. Sheldon. a subscription was obserted and and prospects, by President Pierce, Prof. Hickon, and Rev. Mr. Sheldon, a subscription was opened, and over \$12,000 were pledged on the spot. Of this sum \$8,000 were pledged by one man, Capt. Heman Oviatt, which together with \$2,000 pledged by him a few months ago is to constitute the Oviatt Profes-sorship of Sacred Rhetoric. The whole sum, includ-ing the above \$10,000, and what was pledged be-sides, at and since the meating, by citizens of Undson. sides, at and since the meeting, by citizens of Hudson, amounts to twenty thousand, seven hundred and one dollars. And the effort is not yet completed. More

dollars. And the effort is not yet completed. More is expected.

This effort is the most prompt, harmonious and liberal, ever made in Hudson, for any benevolent object whatever. The people felt the importance of the call, and have made a ready response to it.

A few weeks since we penned some remarks in relation to this College, and said "it will live."—Little dil we then expect that the citizens of Hudson

lation to this College, and said "it will live."—Little did we then expect that the citizens of Hudson
would so soon answer, in language the most unequivocal and convincing, it shall live. But so it is.
The current has changed. Friends at the East and in
the West are rallying around this College, and, when
the opportunity shall be presented, will give proof of
their interest in its welfare, by subscribing their full
proportion of the \$100,000, which it is proposed to
raise. This sum will perfect the plan, so wisely com-This sum will perfect the plan, so the State of our order? In some towns, there seems to be little taste for reading, and in others, secular papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought these the call papers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought the expulsion of religious newspapers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought the expulsion of religious newspapers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought the expulsion of religious newspapers are taken by Christians, in their families, to the expulsion of religious newspapers. Ought the expulsion of religious newspapers are taken by Christians, and the call papers

We hope however that the Trustees, Faculty and We hope however that the Trustees, Faculty and friends of this College will never forget that money alone will not build it up. It must have the blessing of God, the repeated, coustant effusions of the Holy Spurit that talents and acquirements may all be sanctified, and made to subserve the interest of Christ's kingdom on earth. And to this end we hope that Christians will accompany their liberal benefaction with fervent prayer. — Ohio Observer.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BCCLESIASTICAL.

Ordained and Installed on March 22d, by the 'Albany Presbytery, Mr. M. S. Goodale, over the Presbyterian church and society of Amsterdam village, Montgomery County, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Backus, of Schenectady, presided and proposed the constitutional questions; Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. of Albany, preached the Sermon, from Phillipians 11th, 12 and 13; Rev. Mr. Yale, of Kinsboro, made the Ordaining Prayer; Rev. Mr. McMaster, of Balston, gave the Charge to the Pastor; Rev. Mr. James, of Albany, gave the Charge to the People; the exercises throughout were appropriate and solemn.—Communicated.
Ordained Ordained Science.—Communicated.

ORDAINED over the East Parish at Millbury, on the 24th inst. Mr. Samuel G. Buckinghan. Inductory Prayer, by Rev. John Boardman, of East ouglass; Sermon, by Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, Douglass; Sermon, by Rev. Nathamel W. Taylor, D. D., of Yale College; Ordaining, by Rev. Horatic Bardwell, of Oxford; Charge, by Rev. Alvan Bond, of Norwich, Ct.; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Amos Blanchard, of Lowell; and Address to the Pro-ple, by Rev. Wm. A. Larned, of the Tray Theologic School, N. Y., the late Pastor of said Parish

Foreign.

Important from Mexico .- We learn from a sle Important from Mexico.—We tenre the from the effice of the New Orleans Picayane, dated the 21st inst. that the schooner Lady Hope had arrived there from Matamoras with the important intelligible from the crows and passengers of the Julius sar and Champion had b Casar and Champion had been tried for Piracy, con-demned and imprisoned. The Texan schooner In-dependence had been captured and carried into Vera Croz. The Independence mounted 7 guns, and had a crew of 35 men, including officers. She had also 18 passengers on board, among whom was Mr. Wharton, late Texan Minister to the United States. ander, was badle Captain Wheelwright, her cor

wounded, and one passenger slightly.

The U. S. sleep of war Boston was off the Brassos on the 14th, and had repeatedly demanded the re-lease of the American vessels Cora, Leonidas, Mechanic, Rob Roy, Porpoise, Champion and Julie

rales and canons of criticism; an avowed hatred of under Com. Dallas, was under sailing orders from

true, as all other eccounts speak of his being wounded only by a splinter .- Trans.

Domestic.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Ben Suerrod.—The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairie; and the fire took from the great wished. Still, cold criticism is but a "miserable comforter" to the reader as well as to the writer of a volume that evidently flows from the fulness of a heart warm with love to the Saviour and a Saviour's work; warm with love to the Saviour and a Saviour's work; designed to elevate the tone, and purify the stream of devotional sentiment, rather than to enlighten the mind on the first principles of the Oracles of God by dry discussion. Whatever are the defects of the volume, they are not such as will interfere with its great aim; to penetrate the minds of Christians, with those grand views of Christ, and the plan of redemption, grand views of Christ, and the plan of redemption, which shall place the world and all its glittering bubthree hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given away, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off and the boat kept en. The open to the public, and a more interesting object of yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, ignorance, have been the sworn enemies of this institution ever since it was erected, and speeches have
been made in the legislature against it, which would
been made in the legislature against it, which would
discovere the gloomiest days of barbarism and superThere is every reason to regard the view as being single scream, some drowning instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally

lessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the midst of the exin the water. She drove into the midst of the exhausted suiferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Alabama, was floating on a barrel and sustaining also a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman. Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he floated only two miles down the river when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams. Mr. Randell floated down the river ten miles Adams. Mr. Randell floated down the river ten miles and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost one thousand deliars worth of freight. Mr. McDowell, lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Frances Few, who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. Wm. Stunp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Randell acknowledges kind attentions from the same source. There were 235 porsons on board, of which not more than sixty escaped, leaving 175 drowned, including the captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat badly burnt.

Steamboat Racing.—A meeting at Natchez was

Steamboat Racing .- A meeting at Natchez wa held on the occasion of the disaster to the steamber ben Sherrod, and passed a number of resolution unong which were recommendations to the Legisla ure of the State to adopt measures for prohibiting teamboat racing, and other acts of impruder rashness and ignorance on the part of commande and officers of steamboats, by which the lives of pa and officers of steamboats, by which the lives of p sengers are put in danger; and also a recommend ion to the Legislatures of other States, bordering the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and to Congress necessary, to cooperate in the adoption of such me area as shall remedy the evils complained of. The passed resolutions also, censuring in the stronges terms the conduct of the captains of the Ben Sherror terms the conduct of the captains of the Een Sherrod and the Alton, and complimenting the prompt, energetic, and humane conduct of the captains and crews of the Columbus and Statesman. They appointed committees, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, and to obtain signatures of the citizens to it, and also to procure subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster.—Daily Alvertiser.

How to Cure Hard Times .- We are extremely

How to Cure Hard Times.—We are extremely gratified to witness the facility with which our people accommodate themselves to the times.

We have twenty six shoe shops in the village of our residence in Bradford; they were stowed full of men and boys, and the sound of the hammer was increasant last winter, from daylight to ten at night. A few weeks given the whole section of about property of the p few weeks since, the whole system of shoe bu was deranged; instead of a press for hands, there was was deranged; instead of a press for hands, there was little employment, and less pay. Our people walked the streets, talked politics, and played ball a few days to prepare their limbs and bodies for other operations, and then took to farming and gardening, with an in-dustry truly amusing and praiseworthy. Lots of land are procured by almost every mechanic who has a family, the door yards and out houses are searched r manure, and on every pleasant day, the fields are

all altice with cheerful laborers.

We ascertained a few days since that one small farm of 18 or 20 acres, which was let out this spring, had thirteen occupants! many other fields are let in pieces, and we doubt not the next autumn will with more the average out of the region of average days. ess the owners out of the reach of speculators in grain and flour. Our other villages are pursuing dar course. It is a hard job to stary unless you catch him unawares. - Haverhill Gaz.

BILLS UNCURRENT IN BOSTON. Bills of all th

Bills Uncurrent is Boston. Bills of all the New England Banks are received at the Suffolk Bank in Boston, except the following:

Mussuchusetts.—Nahant, at Lynn, Chelsea, at Chelsea—broken; Adams, at North Adams. Maine.—City, at Portland; Old Town, at Orono. Permont—St. Albans, at St. Albans; Manchester, at Manchester; Essex, at Guildhall; Bennington at

Bank of New Haven; Bridgeport, Connecticut, at Bridgeport; Fairfield County, Norwalk; Stamford, at

Rhate Islan!.-Lime Rock; Warren; New England Pacific: Kent: Rhode Island Central: Scitu East Greenwich; none of the Banks in Providence, excepting the Merchants, National and Traders.

* .* The bills of these Banks are selling in Boston to the brokers, at a discount of 10 to 15 per cent.

"If you are to pay me less than half a dollar, you nust find the change. If more than half a dollar, you and change." This is a very good rule for the business of the times.

The Middle sex South Association will meet at Hoykinton Rev. J. Hall's.) on Tuesday, 6th of June, at 2 P. M. Natick, May 23, 1837. E. D. Mourr, Scribe. Tr A special meeting of the Salem and Vicinity Associ

on, will be held at the house of Rev. Mr. Crowell, oneshay the 6th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M.

June 1, 1337.

Samuel M. Wordester, Socibe. NORFOLK Auxiliary Education Society .- The Annu-

which the commu-ton will be a 'uninstered. The vertous meetings will succeed each other in the noder adopted the last year. Reports should be previously sent as follows, viz. On the State of Keligion, to Rev. Mr. Pomercy; on Sablath Schools, to Rev. Mr. Burnham; on the flithe So-ciety, to Rev. Mr. Burnham; on the flithe So-ciety, to Rev. Mr. Dardort; on Education, to Rev. Mr. Gerould; on Home Missions, to Rev. Mr. Lyman; on For-cign Missions, to Rev. Mr. Barstow. Z. S. Barstow, Kesne, May 4, 1837. 2w. Clerk of Conference.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Towne, Mr. Swain Wink ley, to Miss Harriet N. Aughter of John Harmon, Esq. In this city, Levi W. Kemp, Esq. formerly of Stoddard, N. H. to Miss Lucy H. Prosser, of Glouerester co. Va.—Mr. Leonard Ware, to Miss Sarah Anun, doughter of the intermediate of the Company of the Compan

DEATHS.

DEATHS.
In this city, Mr. Thomas Exercit, aged 46—Miss Vivin Myria Tilton—Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Issae Sumed, 47—On Saturday, Miss Catharme Doubt, daughter of the late Dr. Doubt, in the 7th year of her age—Mrs. Alice, widow of the late Sianon Davis, of licitorial, Miss. 40.
In Cambridge, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, Son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, Son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, Son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, Son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, Son of Mr. Asa Cutter, S—Mr. Issae Company, Richard, Savion, Richard Savion, Richar —Comm.

at Windsor H.il, April 30th, Mrs. Elizabeth Cogetie of the Rev. Dr. Cogswell.

teaster, Mr. Ephraim Carenth, formerly of Paxtonavincetown, Mrs. Paulins, wife of Capt. Thomas

Transfers, School Committees.

At see, May 11th, on board ship. Charle passage from St. Croix to Norfolk, Mis. bush, wife of Jonathan Forbush, of this

WAYLAND'S DISCOURSE.

Universalism Unmasked. By Junes M. Davis, Memoir of Rev. G. F. Davis, The Lorst Days of Cherry.

MY SAVIOUR:

onal Meditations, in prese and verse, and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ. B. A.

Christian The Paris The Puriting, a Series of Essays, Critical, Moral, and iscellaneous. By John Oldbug, Esq.
Letters to the Young-by Maria Jane Jewsbury, from uon edition. togs of Jane Taylor; in three volumes.—Vol. ng Memoirs and Correspondence, Poetical Reouttons of Q. Q. Vol. 3. Correspondence between a Moth er and her Daughter at School; Original Poems-for Infan Minds; and Display, a Tale. Published by PERKINS A MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

VALUABLE BOOKS, in Quantities.

ILLIARD, GRAY & CO. have this day received number of copies of the following Books, which the

LIJJARD, GRAY & CO. have this day received a number of copies of the following Brooks, which they offer on the most tayor-ble terms.

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TEMPERANCE JOURNAL,

AND Total Abstinence Gractic. This paper has passed that the hands of the Saberthers. A new series is commenced, and the first number just published, which the Friends of Temperance are requested to examine. Its principal object will be to inculents and sustain the doctrine of Total distrinces from all interactating materi-als, inpud and solid, as anticles of divide of divider of using the properties of the properties of the properties of the com-sistence of the properties of the properties of the comiwing terms.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College will com-mence on Thursday the 3rd day of next August, and continue fourtern weeks.

D. Theory and Practice of Physic, by J. Delamater, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by O. P. Hubbard, M. D. Fee for the course \$50. Matriculating re \$2. Hanver, N. H. June 2, 1837. 3w-*

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CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.- Emma School Scholar. The Pious Cottager's Sabbat Rephant Huntus; Javenile Intemperance. I or Uniders. "I want a Ritie" A Little C isocher than Honey. A School Rewarded for new. The Sabbath Scholar of Eighty, Chile restand Temperance. A Good Practice. A S (My burden is light." Remarks. Spring is C Rob's Hymn.

of the London Missionary Society. Including method of heathers occiety, of the identity of missionary like the remarkable display of divine goodness in the acceptance of the contracted affilections of Miss Ellis, it y Rev. Win. Ellis, With an Introductory E-say on the Marroge of Missionaries, by Rev. R. Andrewan, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missionaries, by the Engraved Likeness on Steel. 1 vol. 12mo.

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O's the Inductive System; combining the Analytic and
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in any of our users are selected from numerous recom-lines. From the Principal of the Merrimack deader Mr. B. Greenled-Their Sir.-I have examined year though Arthurus and happy for any that is preached that the principal of the principal of the nature and greangement, are well as the sequents.

From the Principal of the Boston.

Mr. Robert S. Davis,—Sir. I have carefully examined Mr. Greenlen's Arithmetic, and think it a valuable wave. The arrangement is good; the rules are distinctly announced, in their natural order, and the examples are conjourned well chosen.

Very respectfully, yours, & E. Barrey.

This work has also received the most unqu a time to dress. There were ten ladies on a ll went overboard without uttering a me, some drowning instantly and others planks—two of the number were finally me of the passengers are supposed to have

POETRY.

From the Episcopal Recorder A TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN, VERSI-FIED. BY MES. EMMA WILLARD.

When, in the anxious, troubled hour, We bend beneath misfortune's power— When strikes disease the mortal part, nd sorrow groans upon the heart, And when we see our loved ones grieve, Where we must feel, but can't relieve— When hid is every prospect fair, By rayless clouds of dark despair-Then doth a blessed light appear! And lo! the Lord himself is near. The wounded spirit longs to fly, And meet his love in courts on high, And, at the wish, his angel see With cup of immortality!

Heard is the prayer for heavenly rest,

And heal'd, forever heal'd, the torn and bleeding breas

Religious.

REVIVAL IN AMESBURY, MASS. Extract of a Letter from Rev. S. H. Keeler, to one of the Etitors of the Vermont Chronicle, May 17, 1837:—

The village in which my field of labor nor-vitinge in which my need of labor more immediately lies, is made up of merchants, mechanics and manufacturers, and is pleasantly situated about five miles north of Newburyport. It contains something over two thousand inhabitants. Within a circle of a mile and a half around it there are not far from fifteen hundred more. Within this circle there are two Congregational societies, a Calvinistic Baptist, two Free Will Baptist, an Episcopalian, and a Friends'. My Society, though the youngest, (being only about five years old) is perhaps the largest. My church is composed mostly of those who are in the morning or meridian of life, and is comparatively active and efficient.—My installation, as you have noticed perhaps, in the Recorder, occurred on the 7th December last. Since the first of January there has been a gradual increase of religious interest among us. The still small voice of the Holy Spirit has been heard by the church, and they have heard beard and entered the start heard. have been humbled and quickened. and they have been humbled and quickened. Backsliders have been reclaimed; truth has been armed with a divine energy, and the fer-vent, effectual prayer of the righteous has availed much. Many of the impenitent have been aroused from the slumbers of spiritual death, and several, it is hoped, have been converted to God.—The greatest number who have attended the weekly meeting of inquiry at one time, has been between 75 and 100. Not far from 50 of these hope they have passed from death unto life. Several others are still inquiring with more or lest they must do to be saved. less earnestness what

Among the hopeful converts, are the infidel Among the hopeful converts, are the infidel and the speculative believer of the Bible, the moral and the profane, the universalist and the fatalist, the youth of twelve years and the veteran sinner of threescore. With the exception of ten or twelve heads of families, however, the majority are in the morning of life, and members of the Sabbath School and Bible Class. The experience of those indulging to the convert the nations of the superstition, to overturn temples, to shake hopes, thus far, appears to be a deep conviction of sin, succeeded by a humble and earling the three sides of the superstition, to overturn temples, to shake thrones, to open the long-scaled gates of China, to do anything and everything but to convert the sailor; the church had placed that last.

eded and followed with much earnest prayer for the divine blessing. Other churches in the village and immediate vicinity have shared nore or less in the same divine influence and happy results. 'It is the Lord's doing,' and all to him?

His be the praise and the glory forever."

Further;

REVIVAL IN WEST NEEDHAM, MASS. The Rev. J. W. Sessions writes to the Editor of

were the most deep and pungent convictions of sin, which I ever witnessed.

As the fruits of this revival, twenty-one have already joined themselves to the people of the Lord. This number may seem small to those who have large congregations; but to us it appears large, when we consider the limited number of our society. The church consists of not far from 100 members, and the number of conversions was something like one fourth part of all the impenitent of every age in the congreations.

Some things in this season of refreshing from Some things in this senson of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, have been peculiarly interesting. Three generations have stood be-fore the altar of God together, publicly to give themselves away to him. A lady 70 years of age, her child, and her grand child.

age, ner cond, and her grand child.

There were three classes of young females in the Sabbath School, between the ages of twelve and nineteen, which together consist of fourteen, only one of whom was hopefully pious, now they are all in the wife. ous; now they are all in the church excepting one. Oh! that was a touching sight, to behold so many so near of an age and at so interesting a period of life, giving themselves away pub-licly to the Good Shepherd, who gathers the lambs with his arms, and carries them in his bosom, and who says, "Those that seek mearly shall find me."

Of the twenty-two members recently added of the twenty-two members recently added to the church, seven are heads of families. Our little society is composed of not far from fifty families. All the female heads of these fami-

formed his tenderest recollection, were seldom from filty families. All the female heads of these families are members of the church excepting four, and all the females in our society over eleven years of age, are now in the church excepting four, which the wild and headlong boy rushed from his mother's arms and his fathers counsels, to be more than ever convinced of two things:

1. The impropriety of reporting the number of hopeful conversions before it is known how many will prove to be Christians indeed, and connect themselves with the people of God. I might mention several others who have indulged hopes but who have not yet professed their faith in Christ; but I deem it imprudent to do so, for whether they will hold out and present themselves for admission to the church, is not known. One thing is certain, that some who three months ago were indulging hopes, and appeared well so far as man could judge, now give but little evidence of piety. At that time I should not have hesitated to report them as young converts appearing remarkably well. But it is now doubtful whether they did not have hesitated to report them as young converts appearing remarkably well. But it is now doubtful whether they did not have hesitated to report them as young converts appearing remarkably well. But it is now doubtful whether they did not have hesitated to report them as young converts appearing remarkably well. But it is now doubtful whether they did not have hesitated to report them as young converts appearing remarkably well. But it is now doubtful whether they did not have hesitated to report them as young converts appearing remarkably well. But it is now doubtful whether they did not have heaved to hope the hearts of sailors. The very lions and tigers might be tamed by love, and so might these wild wanderers of the deep. But what was done for them must be done quickly. Death was taking his tithe from their number every day, with every storm. On the 18th of the hards of the cabin. One solitary seamen was in the forecastle wit

ed, and received by the church.

2. The other thing of which I am more than ever convinced is, the importance of individual efforts of Christians, for individual conversions. Three years since, we had a protracted meeting of more than a week. We had a great ing of more than a week. We had a great deal of ministerial labor, but the church did deal of ministerial labor, but the church did comparatively little, and there were not as many additions to the church during that in-teresting season of revival, as there have been during this. We have had the past winter no extraordinary means used; no extra preach-ing, excepting an occasional lecture more than usual on some week day evening. The fact is, quite a number of the church, male and female, labored individually for individual conversions. Some pursued the plan of Harlan Pare— Some pursued the plan of Harlan Page,— where they could not well get access to the im-penitent, they sent letters. God blessed their

labors, and every effort seemed to be successful. They went from house to house, conversing with the impenitent directly and faithfully, on the subject of their soul's salvation, making their appeals to the conscience and the heart. And when they had thus been the means of awakening sinners to a sense of their guilt and danger, they never left them for a single day until they were brought to the feet of the cross, and by faith and repentance embraced the Saviour. But when the spring of the year opened, and

but when the spring of the year opened, and the world seemed to draw the attention of Christians from this delightful and important work, the revival declined in interest. We may therefore reasonably infer, that if Christians every where should engage in the work of their divine Master in this way, and labor individually for individual conve conversions and occasional revivals,

Yours truly, J. W. Sessions. converted to Christ

MR. ROGERS' SPEECH.

throughout our land; and the world soon be

Before the American Seamen's Friend Society, the late Anniversary in New Yor

The Rev. Mr. Rogers commenced by a beautiful allusion to the law of Israel which forbade the too close gleaning of the corners of the field, and said that he thought the brethren information of sin, succeeded by a humble and ealm reliance upon Christ as their only hope and all-sufficient Saviour.

I might mention some cases of more than ordinary interest, had I time;—among them I might name a disciple of Paine, Hume, and others of similar sentiments, whose conversion was so striking, that he appears to others, and truly so to himself, as 'a brand plucked out of the fire.' As one evidence of his penitence, he collected his infidel library together, which 'might have been sold for much money and given to the poor,' and committed it to the flames, declaring that no price would tempt him to transmit that poison to posterity, which had so well-nigh destroyed his own soul.

The means employed in this revival, thus far, have been, the stated ministry of the Word, instruction in the Sabbath School and Bible Class, religious conferences and prayer meetings during the week, personal conversation, ings during the week, personal conversation, senger, with the Bible in his hand, and the mis sionary below his deck, braved the every sea, and carried his precious charge to the remotest shores of the earth, would the church give her gospel to a world, and last of

Further; it was the duty of a Christian, to look at the character and at the wants of the sailor. He was an open hearted and a gener-ous man. All he had he was ready to share The Rev. J. W. Sessions writes to the Editor of the N E. Spectator:—

Last Sabbath was a peculiarly solemn and joyful occasion to this church and society; being the regular season for the administration of the Lord's Supper, we received fifteen to our communion, fourteen of them on professing their faith in Christ. They are a part of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of refreshing which we have enjoyed the past winter. The revival commenced some time in the early part of the winter, and has been more or less interesting to the present time. The work has been still, and the Holy Spirit transcribed by the state of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious season of the subjects of a sweet and precious and the victim of the cunning and the cunning and the ready was much to come, when at length it was permitted to reach him, with more than usual power and efficiency. This, perhaps might be traced in part to his peculiar circumstances and training. A seaman was ever prompt to obey. It belonged to his duty; it was essential to his character. When the word was given, there was on his part no hesitancy, no questions, and the victim of the cunning and the cious, and the victim of short many than the seame that the seame the previous season of the subjects of a sweet and preciou winter. The revival communication of the winter, and has been in the early part of the winter, and has been in the early part of the winter, and has been more or less interesting to the present time. The work has been still, and the Holy Spirit seemed to descend gently, like the soft showers of rain upon the grass; yet in some cases, there were the most deep and pungent convictions of ain, which I ever witnessed.

To his character, there was on his part no hesitancy, no questioning of its propriety. It was instantly obeyed. And not seldom were the safety and the lives of all around him suspended on this promptitude. The same habit of mind was brought by him to the declarations and to the present time.

> with the forked lightning in their eyes, and with nothing but a frail plank between them and the depths below, they learned from mighty teachers the lesson of God's providence. And never was it taught in vain. It was en-And never was it taught in vain. It was engraven as in adamant upon the seamen's heart.
>
> Never had Mr. R. known a sailor, however
> debased and profligate, who after being rescued
> from a watery grave, could come into the house
> of the God who had preserved him, without a
> humble spirit, and a prompt acknowledgement
> of the hand of his deliverer. There was something which rendered the boson of the sailor of the hand of insuctive terms of the sailor thing which rendered the bosom of the sailor peculiarly susceptible to the voice of kindness. Perhaps it might be, that that was a voice that he right seldom heard. The poor seamen seldom knew a friend. He was an isolated, a solitary man; no hearthstone blazed for him; no cheerful domestic fireside waited his coming; no lovely partner greeted him with welcome. Even the scenes of his childhood, while they formed his tenderest recollection, were seldom revisited by his returning feet. In many a case,

quainted, that perhaps not more than one half of the reported number of convicts ever joined any church. When I hear brethren, therefore, make statements of the number of hopeful conversions in their societies and read them as they are published to the world, I have but little confidence in them. In this way a wrong impression is made on the minds of the community, and the cause of Christ is injured.

I wish that we might not report the number of hope broke upon their solitude.

I wish that we might not report the number of hopeful conversions in their societies and read them as the interval of its refluxes. At length the moon rose over the troubled sea, and her rays penetrated the mook where they lay. Aided by her light, they at length reached the deck, and found the crew alive. They had passed the night in prayer. They were without food, without water. No ship appeared on the horr after, he calmly fell asleep. His wishes in his last moments were gratified. He was the value of the conversion of the conversion of the conversion in their solitude. the night in prayer. They were without food, without water. No ship appeared on the horrizon. No hope broke upon their solitude. They passed that day and the succeeding night with no relief; and on the day following, two of them went mad. The demands of hunger became imperious. They glared upon each other with eager and cannibal eyes, and at length the dead were used for purposes which may not be named. Then it was they cried to so do in agony of soul. God heard, and man who had thus been made to look into the grave, and had been, all unexpectedly, brought up from its borders; who had seen the king of terrors face to face, the gospel had no s, power? Said that surviving sailor, I thought the world was gone. I felt willing, I felt glad is to die. My sinking spirit caught sight of the highlands of heaven.

M. D had known a clergyman, who, on highlands of heaven.

Mr. R. had known a clergyman, who, on

paying a visit to a wealthy Christian, after looking around upon his well-stocked store, his ample mansion and splendid furniture, ex-claimed, "What my brother! all this, and heaven too!" Might we not look upon the va-ried sufferings of the poor unconverted sailor, and cry, like that minister, " what, all this, and Surely, every lover of his Saviour. when remembering his apostles and n remembering that the Saviour chose out apostles and commenced his ministry ngst those who followed the sea, would amongst those who followed the sea, would feel his obligation not to forget or neglect those whom his Lord had thus remembered.

Obituary.

For the Boston Recorder. OSGOOD JOHNSON.

Deceased at his residence in Andover, on the 9th instant, Mr. Osgood Johnson, late Princi-pal of Phillip's Academy, in the 34th year of his age.

Mr. Johnson was a native of Andover, South there would be one constant, general revival

Parish, and a graduate of Dartmouth, in 1828. As a scholar, especially in the classics, he is admitted to have stood in the very first rank, and that too, in an unusually large and able

Devoted to God, at the early age of 14, his original designation was for the ministry. The nerease, however, of crysipelateous complaints, mited with the advice of a physician and friend, induced him, at least for a time, to change his purpose. Accordingly, soon after leaving col-lege, he became an assistant in Phillip's Acade-my; and, in 1832, he was made Principal of same, a situation which he contin hold, until within a few weeks of his death

as sincere mourners to the grave, are ready to testify. He was, at all times, when health and strength did not absolutely forbid, devoted to his employment. Liable from constitution and the tendency of his disease to excitement, he also had fine and delicate susceptibilities; and under the direction of Christophia. atso had me and defleate susceptibilities; and under the direction of Christian principle and a sound judgment, he was enabled to acquire a habit of Christian calmness and reflection, and by maintaining the kindest and most serious regard for what he deemed the highest good of those committed to his charge, to preserve himself peculiarly free from the improprieties to which such persons are naturally exposed. Well trained in the department to which he or if in any respect deficient, he entered imm few moment's conversation with him, that his was no diminutive standard, that he would be the last person to rest satisfied with travelling on year after year, in the same confined and dull routine of study, to take up with the mere annual or quarterly rendering of Cicero's Scheet Orations, the scanning of Virgil, and pe naps a few extracts from Homer. Indeed, the rich classical library, with suitable accompany, ng apparatus, that greeted the eye at once, or entering his study, and the ardor which health he obviously evinced in his classirsuits, was a proof to the contrary of this. vancement of classical literature in our co try, greatly at heart; and knowing how try, greatly at heart; and knowing now much depends upon early training in this respect, he considered himself as in a very important and desirable station for the promotion of his fa-vorite object, went to the very foundation in endeavoring to initiate his pupils into first principles, and, in brief, showed himself a thorough disciplinarian. No wonder, that, ed as these qualifications and labors were united as these qualifications and labors were, with the kindest attentions in other respects, and daily religious instruction, he obtained to an uncommon degree, the affection, the confidence and the respect of his pupils, both as a preceptor and as a friend. How much he would have done had his life been spared, we cannot tell. He was not, it seems, long for this world; and he was destined formuch of the time he was in it, to be a man of suffering. The crysipelas, which at first affected chiefly the head, afterward seized upon the longs and adjacent parts; and which at first affected chiefly the head, afterward seized upon the longs and adjacent parts; and though it did not rage with great malignity at the outset, it gradually undermined his health, until it ended in a decided scrofulous consumption. He was not hasty in yielding to the attacks of his disease. Year after year, he bore up manfully against it in every form; and though in pain and wakefulness during the night, was found at his station in the academy, as long as health would sustain him, during the day; and this, even after it was obvious to all, that his race was nearly finished, until, at the close of the last term, pale and wasted away to a very skeleton, he handed it his registration. Whether his pale and wasted away to a very skeleton, he handed in his resignation. Whether his re-sponsibility made life hold out, or cut it short,

s not easy to say. He felt, as he remarked to us wife, when he had laid it aside, as though a nountain had been taken off his shoulders; and he became to give the residit to his nountain had been taken on his shoulders; and he began to sink rapidly to his grave.

Painful as it was to see him suffer, he had nany and great consolations. Modest, and reiring in his very nature, and rendered more so tiring in his very nature, and rendered more so by disease, and especially averse to all religious show, on a death bed, he was not very commu-nicative of his religious feelings. Every pa-per too, in which he had registered any pious meditations, was ordered to be committed to the flames; and when the last hour should come, he particularly requested, a friend or two excepted, if his wife thought necessary, to be left alone with his God. There is, howbe left alone with his God. There is, how-ever, ample evidence, that he was at peace with his Maker, and had the consolations of re-deeming love. The writer of the present arti-cle, had two different interviews with him, not many weeks before his death. At the former, he freely but briefly stated his feelings, spake of his hopes in the Saviour, and said in sub-stance, that he felt himself to have done with the world. "There is nothing," he remarked, stance, that he telt himself to have done with the world. "There is nothing," he remarked, "but my dear family, to keep me here." At the last interview, less was said upon this sub-ject; but he observed "that he had ended his duties as an iustructor, and should never go into the Academy again; while from his gener-al appearance it was evident he found it appearance it was evident he found it

"Sweet, in the confidence of faith, To trust God's firm decrees, Sweet to lie passive in his hands, And know no will but his."

On the morning of his death, at about 10 o'clock, having tried in vain to clear his lungs, he said to his wife, "My dear I must leave you;

cook; they climbed up to an upper birth, and I shall never rise more. You remember what town, after holding out four days against the current,

Miscellany.

Punctuality.—A punctual man is rarely a very poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit; and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill, up which he cannot ascend hill, up which he cannot ascend.

A Woman may be of great assistance to her busband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves

a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continued scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife is as a rainbow, set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissat-jsfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, s like one of those fiends who are appointed to orture lost spirits. - Boston Pearl.

Origin of Disease .- I tell you honestly what Origin of Disease.—I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; It is their gormandising, and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to excess; thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand the fidgeting and discontenting yourself about that which can't be helped; passions of all kinds, malignant passions, and worldly cares pressing upon the mind, disturb the action, and do a great deal of harm. - Abernethy.

The more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if any one cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, to quit his company; if he slanders you, take care so to live as that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, how he misuses you, the wisest way generally, just let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of deal-ing with the wrongs we meet.

Let no temptation induce you to join a reli-Let no temptation induce you to join a religious society, for the mere purpose of securing popularity. Religion is too awful a subject to be handled with impunity. If you approach it, speak of it with unaffected lips; and touch it with unspotted hands. Remember it is the great key-stone of morals, which wil fall and great key-stone of morals, come under it with crush you to pieces, if you come under it with insincerity and unworthiness. Hypocrisy is the most degrading, as well as dangerous vice of humanity. It lowers a man in his own es-timation; and will be sure, sooner or later, to

Innation; and will be sure, sooner or later, to lower him in the estimation of every body else."—M'Clellan.

Funds and Missionaries for China.—A private letter states that the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, a Missionary to China of the London Missionary Society, who reached England in August last, had already succeeded in procuring subscriptions to the amount of £2000 for China, and that several Missionaries had offered for China, and that several Missionaries had offered a, and that several Missionaries had offered for that field .- Christian Herald.

Arthur Tappan .- We take the following from the

The Washington Globe publishes an article from The Washington Globe publishes an article from a Nashville paper, which winds off in the following words—"Although Gen. Jackson has sacrificed his ease, his time, and his money, for the public good, it is a source of exalted gratification to every honest man to know that he has retired greatly and doubly enriched in the confidence and lasting affection of his country. It is for this cause that the Whigs continue to gnash their teeth and utter lies. For ourselves, we say, "let Ephratim alone,"
It is strange that the Jacksonians will ever undertake to quote Scripture; but not at all strange, that undertaking it, they should either blunder about it, or pervert it. The most important part of the above text is omitted. In the Bible it stands, "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."—Conn. Courant.

Post Office Order .- The Albany Argus, the lead-For Office Order.—The Albany Argus, the leading Van Buren paper, has the frankness to utter the following correct sentiments in relation to the order from the Post Office Department.

"It is not to be disguised that the order in relation to the postages has excited very general dissatisfaction. We see no good reason to put the whole letter and newspaper paying community to the increase.

tion. We see no good reason to put the whole and newspaper paying community to the inconvenience and newspaper paying community to the inconvenience and newspaper paying species. of procuring specie, perhaps at a premium in some instances, and certainly so if in sums of any considerable amount, for the purpose of enabling contractora to receive it, and pay it out or dispose of it at pre-

The Southern and Southwestern Banks suspended specie payment before intelligence had reached that quarter of the explosion in New York. The Mississippi and Tennessee Banks stopped about the 8th inst. the Mobile Banks on the 12th, the New York Banks on the 12th, the New Orleans and Boston Banks on the 13th. The Agricultural and Planters' Banks, at Natchez, suspended on the 4th.

Natchez, suspended on the 4th.

Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of George-

suspended specie payments

Suicide.-Reynolds, who was on Monday last put Success.—Reynolds, who was on Monday last put upon trial for having some time since murdered a man by the name of Barre, though the trial had not closed on Tuesday morning the 3d instant, put an end to his life by shooting himself with a pistol.

We have heard of five cases of suicide in this city,

We have heard of five cases of suicide in this city, said to have occurred during the present week. Two of these were brothers, both of whom destroyed themselves on learning the death of their mother; two others seem to have originated in misfortunes, growing out of the present commercial distress. Have they escaped the evils which they feared? What is is now their unchangeable fate?—New Ocleans Obs.

A school house near Rochester, N. Y. in which were thirty children, was struck by lightning on the 5th inst. and one of the scholars was instantaneously killed. A man who had taken shelter under the porch was struck down and severely injured.

A CARD.—The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the members of his par-ish, to constitute him Life Member of the Societies speci-fied; viz. for A. B. C. M. §50; for Am. Tract Society, \$20; for Am. Home M. Society, \$30. The first named sum contributed in John Society, \$30. The first named the third during the power month. Northboro', (Ms.) May 22, 1837. DANIEL H. EMERSON.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 36, Hancock St.

Wilder instruction is given in the branches austic for admission to College, or the Country

BERWICK ACADEMY.

THE RIWICK AVAJUANT.

THIS Some Term of this Institution will comme on Monday, the 12th of June, and continue elements. A graduate of Directomotic states are also a graduate of Directomotic states and age cannot be received.

STEPHEN CLASS.

South Berwick, Me. May 28, 1237. 3w. Principa

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

THE Summer Term will commence, Monday, June 12 and continue 11 weeks.

The Femile Department will, as during the past year be under the instruction and care of Miss B. L. COLMAN.

Taking per quarter, 810 and the Hosting Holling of Side and the Hosting Holling Commenced with the Instruction, is \$2.25 per week, including washing, or \$2.5

hout. REFERENCES -- Rev. Dr. Fay, and George W. Warren, q. Charlestown-- Rev. A. Pickett, Reading-- Rev. J. Ecunett and Dr. B. Gutter, Wobert, Reading—Rev., Bennett and Dr. B. Gutter, Wobern.

A. K. HATHAWAY, Principal.

Woburn, May 26, 1537.

4w.

MR. WILDER'S SCHOOL-BRIGHTON. THE Summer Term will commence on Tuesday and to of May instant. The course of study embrain the English branches usually tagglat in our Academ to which the Latin has been recently added. By fidential manufacturing assistant in the business of his profession and untring assistant in the business of his profession in the profession of the patronage of a lightening part of the patronage of a lightenin him of the hidden been an inherally stowed upon him of Terms, for Board and Tuiton, S to S2, 50 per week.

(aw) ASHBY ACADEMY.

ummer Term will commence June 7th, and conie it weeks. Turtion in English, S 3.00. Languages, atic attention will be given to Physiology, Anatthe science and practice of Music when weeks

Classical and English High School,

DELIVERED at Sion Chapel, Bradford, Vorkshire, by the Rev. B. Godwin, D. D. author of Lectures on Slavery. For Sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

Washington street, and this work, speaking in high terms or its merits, have been received from the following

From the Rev. R. Anderson.

A stranged from the four gaspels, for families and Sunday Schools By T. B. Fox. Received by HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.

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Professor Hitchcock's Essay.

A N Argument for Early Temperance; addressed to the A Youth of the United States. By Edward Hitchcock, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amberst College. Altered and enlarged from his Prize Essay on

THE BIBLICAL ANALYSIS;

CLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEO NLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY: Or the J Testimony of Nature to the being, perfections and sermment of God. By Rev. Henry Fergus, adapted to whole Historicous; with Notes, selected and original, prophered notices, and a vocabulace. ernment of God.

representations; with Notes, we receive the stands librateatons; with Notes, we receive the stands librateatons; with Notes, we receive the stands of Philageness and Stands of Philage delphia High School for Young Laures. Second edition, revised and improved.

2.7 This is a new, and very popular work for Schools and Academies. Just Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street.

May 26.

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TO CLERGYMEN!

TO CLERGYMEN!

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will find good accommendations at MILTON DAG
GETT'S, No. 5 Brattle Square. May 26.

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Holy Land, by an American—with a c THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER, designed to

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THE YOUNG MAN'S AID.

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Eligible Situation for Sale at Auction. TMIE Subscriber, having removed from At sell at Auction on Wednesday the 24th o at 2 o' clock P. M. The Buildings and Land

hildren to educate, or who may wish to take boattes, the forms at the Sale.—For particular subject of A booten, near the premises, or of the Sale-rice, 100 M. H. NEWNAN Andover, May 19, 1837.

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Sons, 400,000 Drilled Evel and Siver Evel N
Also-per recent serivals, 2000 the, Knitton W
which, together with a large assortment of activity
ly kept in Dry Goods and Thread Stores, dv of
reasonable prices, W holesale and Retail. reasonable prices, B halesale and Retail.

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PUB

No. 23 V

BOSTON ANN PRISON DISCIP Abstract from the Twelfth

NEW PENITENTIARY Another year's exper this new system of Pri consists in solitary confi fts bill of mortality; its pecuniary results, are no The average annual Penitentiary in Philadel

is three per cent.

The average annual n
Prison, for thirteen yea A committee of the

during the last session a enquire into the condition the Eastern Penitent subject of health as for at Columbus, Ohio; at arlestown, Mass. at N. Y. and at several of tentiaries, solitary confi-nated with labor in the portion of each day. A of mortality of the East of mortality of the East-those several Institution that the unbroken solitu Discipline does not inju-of the convicts. At 4th the deaths are two five Sing Sing Prison, four you are cent, and so or two per cent, and so of beyond the possibility a measure of health is sylvania prisons, as in tions in the United Stat

Let us compare this I
the case, and see what
At Columbus, Ohio
number of Prisoners w
which is one in 38. A
in 1935 and 6, the aver in 1835 and 6, the aver-ers being 204, the deal is one in 25; while the the sven preceding yes in the year 1836 and 7, prisoners being 204, the For the whole period of was established the aver-ers has been 184, and deaths, three or one to

In Charlestown, Mas i, e, one in 53, in elev mortality was one in 45 of prisoners was 277, th 69. The average numb has been one in 56. At Sing Sing, N. Y. prisoners in 1835, was 8 one in 26; which for the precent. per cent. At Auburn, N. Y. in

ber of prisoners was 6 one in 65—while the av for 12 years preceding v Now from all the fa are only two, and those single years, which give the statement of the coof Pennsylvania; while

the other prisons nan contradiction to the sta They also, make th concerning "several of Let us begin with there can be any more

declaration. At the State prison number of prisoners in one, or one in S1.

At the State prison number of prisoners in

number of prisoners deaths 11, or one in 3 number of prisoners was no death, and death since the In In the new peni number of prisone stitution had been of which 28 died; only two died from What several of

plan except these con and in the facts fro truth can be found to with the exception o How could they no comparison of the bill ern penitentiary, with will show conclusive tude of the Pennsylv injuriously affect the setting the question doubt that as great a served in the Pennsy imilar Institutions in At Columbus, Ohio, in 183 At Wethersfield, Conn. for

At Charlestown, Mass. for At Sing Sing, for a single y At Auburn, for ten years. At Concord, N. H. in 1833 At Windsor, Vermont, in In Bahimary In Baltimore, in In Washington city, in sev In Nashville, Tean. except years, In the new Penitentiary in

the commencement tyear 1836, seven yes
The average mortality of e
Auburn plan, 2 per ce
The average mortality of t
in Philadelphia, for se
per cent, or
The recommittals in
with the whole number
I to 12.

The recommittals at have been discharged si was introduced in 1834 It is therefore less refi burn Section 1834

The earnings fall she the Philadelphia system The earnings exceed all the prisons on the A Moreover the great friends of the Penn claimed superiority is not the control of the Penn chaimed superiority is not the control of the penn chaimed superiority is not the control of the of the new penitry is a tors. "To effect the tors. "To effect the tiary Discipline, it is all intercourse among therefore, much pleasurience has convinced musicipline of this residuary." of the rience has combineed madiscipline of this penili discipline of this preat accomplished this great tion and acquaintance, cable to its inmates."

And now it is found, mony of an officer wh